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CONSTITUTIONS

OF THE

Antient Fraternity

OF

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

CONTAINING

THE CHARGES, REGULATIONS,

&c. &c.

PUBLISHED, BY

THE AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED GRAND LODGE,

BY WILLIAM HENRY WHITE,

as Grand Secretary.

BODLEIANA BIBLIOTHECA

London:

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MDCCCXLI.

871.

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UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

THE GRAND LODGE HAVING RESOLVED

That a new octavo edition of the Book of Constitutions be published, with all amendments and additions, and that the same be arranged and printed under the superintendance and direction of a COMMITTEE, consisting of the GRAND REGISTRAR, the PRESIDENT of the Board of General Purposes, and Brothers JOHN HENDERSON, ALEXANDER DOBIE, and R. W. JENNINGS, the Committee have superintended the publication of the present edition of the Constitutions, including all amendments and additions to the present time.

Freemasons' Hall,

24th March, 1841.

Summary of the ANTIENT CHARGES AND REGULATIONS *to be read, by the Grand Secretary, (or acting Secretary,) to the* MASTER-ELECT, *prior to his Installation into the Chair of the Lodge.*

---

1. YOU agree to be a good Man and true, and strictly to obey the Moral Law.

2. You are to be a peaceable Subject, and cheerfully to conform to the Laws of the Country in which you reside.

3. You promise not to be concerned in Plots or Conspiracies against Government, but patiently to submit to the decisions of the Supreme Legislature.

4. You agree to pay a proper respect to the Civil Magistrate, to work diligently, live creditably, and act honourably by all Men.

5. You agree to hold in veneration the original Rulers and Patrons of the Order of Free-Masonry, and their regular Successors, supreme and subordinate, according to their Stations; and to submit to the Awards and Resolutions of your Brethren in general Lodge convened, in every Case consistent with the Constitutions of the Order.

6. You agree to avoid private piques and quarrels, and to guard against intemperance and excess.

7. You agree to be cautious in your carriage and behaviour, courteous to your Brethren and faithful to your Lodge.

8. You promise to respect genuine and true Brethren, and to discountenance Impostors and all Dissenters from the original Plan of Free-Masonry.

9. You agree to promote the general good of Society, to cultivate the Social Virtues, and to propagate the knowledge

of the Mystic Art as far as your influence and ability can extend.

10. You promise to pay homage to the Grand Master for the time being, and to his Officers when duly installed, and strictly to conform to every Edict of the Grand Lodge.

11. You admit that it is not in the power of any Man or Body of Men to make innovation in the Body of Masonry.

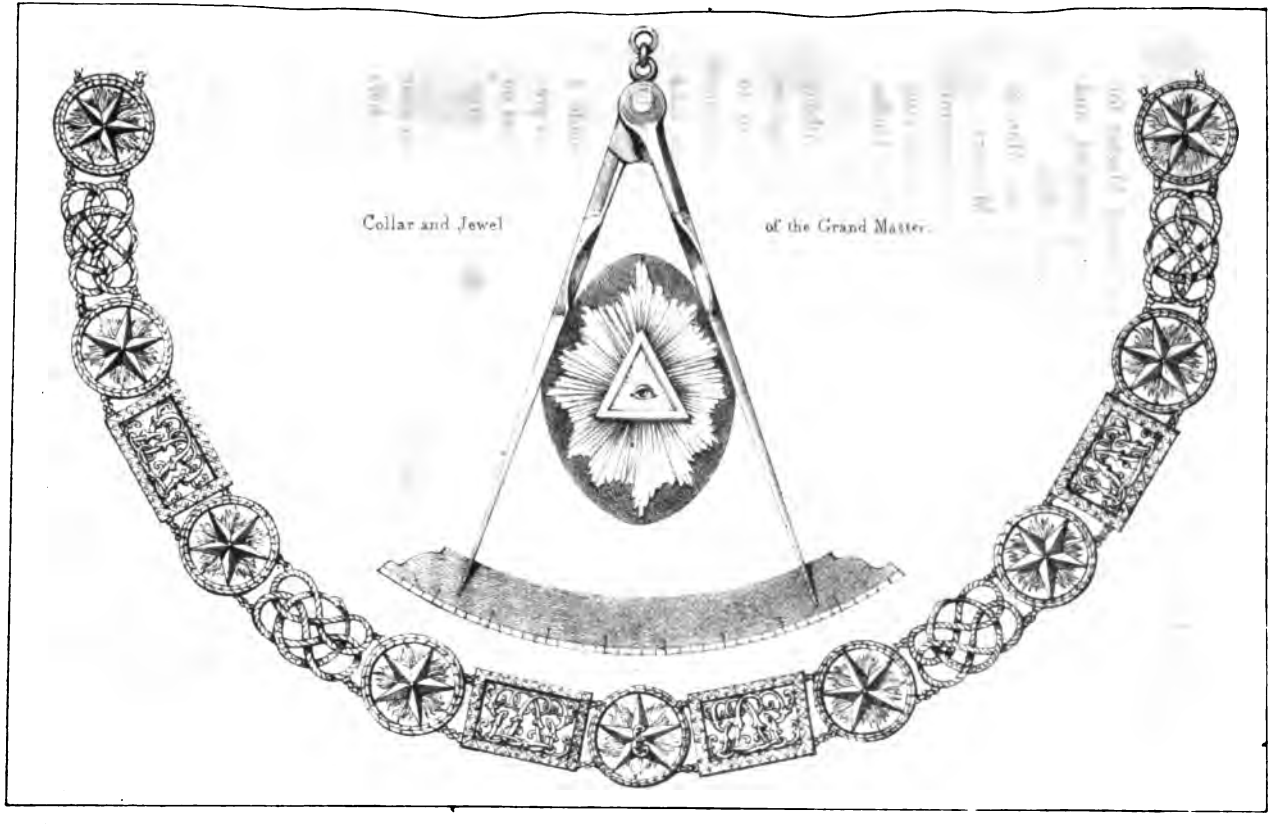
12. You promise a regular attendance on the Communications and Committees of the Grand Lodge, upon receiving proper Notice thereof; and to pay attention to all the Duties of Free-Masonry upon proper and convenient occasions.

13. You admit that no new Lodge can be formed without permission of the Grand Master or his Deputy, and that no countenance ought to be given to any irregular Lodge, or to any Person initiated therein; and that no public processions of Masons clothed with the Badges of the Order can take place without the special License of the Grand Master or his Deputy.

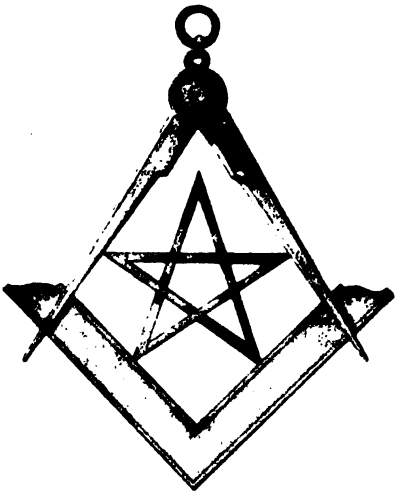
14. You admit that no Person can regularly be made a Free-Mason or admitted a Member of any Lodge without previous Notice and due inquiry into his Character; and that no Brother can be advanced to a higher Degree except in strict conformity with the Laws of the Grand Lodge.

15. You promise that no Visitor shall be received into your Lodge without due examination, and producing proper Vouchers of his having been initiated in a regular Lodge.

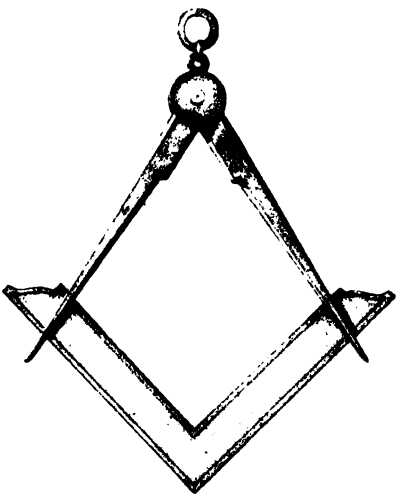
At the conclusion the Grand Master or Installing Officer addresses the Master-Elect, as follows:—" Do you submit to " and promise to support these Charges and Regulations as " Masters have done in all Ages." Upon his answering in the Affirmative the Ceremony of Installation proceeds.



The Chains are all of the same pattern: The number of the stars only designating the Rank... thus The Grand Master has 9 stars The Deputy Grand Master & Provincial

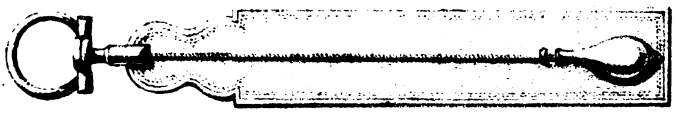


Deputy Grand Master.



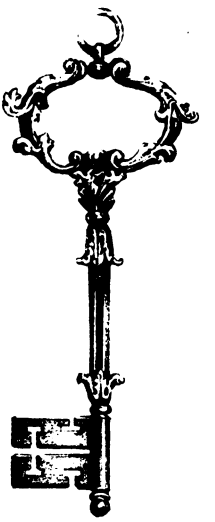
Past Deputy Grand Master.

Senior Grand Warden.



Junior Grand Warden.

Grand Chaplain.



Grand Treasurer.

Grand Registrar.

Grand Secretary.

Grand Deacon.

Grand Superintendant of Works.

Grand Director of Ceremonies.

Grand Sword Bearer.

Grand Director of Ceremonies.

Grand Sword Bearer.

Grand Organist.

Grand Pursuivant.

Grand Steward.

Grand Tyler.

Collar of a Grand Officer of the Grand Lodge of England.

Collar of a Past Grand Officer of the G. L. of England.

Master of Lodge.

Past Master.

THE

CHARGES

OF A

FREE-MASON:

EXTRACTED FROM

THE ANTIENT RECORDS OF LODGES BEYOND SEA,

AND OF THOSE IN

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND,

For the Use of Lodges.

TO BE READ

AT THE MAKING OF NEW BRETHREN, OR WHEN THE MASTER SHALL ORDER IT.

Published by Order of the Grand Lodge.

THE GENERAL HEADS OF THE CHARGES OF A FREEMASON, &c. &c.

I *Of God and Religion.*

II. *Of the Civil Magistrate, supreme and subordinate.*

III. *Of Lodges.*

IV. *Of Masters, Wardens, Fellows, and Apprentices.*

V. *Of the Management of the Craft in Working.*

VI. *Of Behaviour, viz.*

1. *In the Lodge while constituted.*
2. *After the Lodge is over and the Brethren not gone.*
3. *When Brethren meet without Strangers, but not in a Lodge.*
4. *In Presence of Strangers, not Masons.*
5. *At Home and in the Neighbourhood.*
6. *Towards a strange Brother.*

THE

CHARGES

OF A

FREE-MASON,

ETC. ETC.

I.—*Concerning* GOD *and* RELIGION.

A MASON is obliged, by his tenure, to obey the moral law; and if he rightly understand the art he will never be a stupid atheist nor an irreligious libertine. He, of all men, should best understand that GOD seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh at the outward appearance, but GOD looketh to the heart. A mason is, therefore, particularly bound never to act against the dictates of his conscience. Let a man's religion or mode of worship be what it may, he is not excluded from the order, provided he believe in the glorious architect of heaven and earth, and practise the sacred duties of morality. Masons

unite with the virtuous of every persuasion in the firm and pleasing bond of fraternal love; they are taught to view the errors of mankind with compassion, and to strive, by the purity of their own conduct, to demonstrate the superior excellence of the faith they may profess. Thus masonry is the centre of union between good men and true, and the happy means of conciliating friendship amongst those who must otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance.

II.—*Of the* CIVIL MAGISTRATE, SUPREME *and* SUBORDINATE.

A MASON is a peaceable subject to the civil powers wherever he resides or works, and is never to be concerned in plots and conspiracies against the peace and welfare of the nation, nor to behave himself undutifully to inferior magistrates. He is cheerfully to conform to every lawful authority; to uphold, on every occasion, the interest of the community, and zealously promote the prosperity of his own country. Masonry has ever flourished in times of peace and been always injured by war, bloodshed, and confusion; so that kings and princes, in every age, have been much disposed to encourage the craftsmen on account of their peaceableness and

loyalty, whereby they practically answer the cavils of their adversaries and promote the honour of the fraternity. Craftsmen are bound by peculiar ties to promote peace, cultivate harmony, and live in concord and brotherly love.

III.—*Of* LODGES.

A LODGE is a place where free-masons assemble to work and to instruct and improve themselves in the mysteries of their antient science. In an extended sense it applies to persons as well as to place; hence every regular assembly or duly organized meeting of masons is called a lodge. Every brother ought to belong to some lodge and be subject to its by-laws and the general regulations of the craft. A lodge may be either general or particular, as will be best understood by attending it, and there a knowledge of the established usages and customs of the craft is alone to be acquired. From antient times no master or fellow could be absent from his lodge, especially when warned to appear at it, without incurring a severe censure, unless it appeared to the master and wardens that pure necessity hindered him.

The persons made masons or admitted members of a lodge must be good and true men,

free born, and of mature and discreet age and sound judgment, no bondmen, no women, no immoral or scandalous men, but of good report.

IV.—*Of* MASTERS, WARDENS, FELLOWS, *and* APPRENTICES.

All preferment among masons is grounded upon real worth and personal merit only; that so the lords may be well served, the brethren not put to shame, nor the royal craft despised: therefore no master or warden is chosen by seniority, but for his merit. It is impossible to describe these things in writing, and therefore every brother must attend in his place, and learn them in a way peculiar to this fraternity. Candidates may, nevertheless, know, that no master should take an apprentice, unless he has sufficient employment for him; and, unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body, that may render him incapable of learning the art, of serving his master's lord, and of being made a brother, and then a fellow-craft in due time, after he has served such a term of years as the custom of the country directs; and that he should be descended of honest parents; that so, when otherwise qualified, he may arrive to the honour of being the warden, and then the

master of the lodge, the grand warden, and at length the grand master of all the lodges, according to his merit.

No brother can be a warden until he has passed the part of a fellow-craft, nor a master until he has acted as a warden, nor grand warden until he has been master of a lodge, nor grand master unless he has been a fellow-craft before his election, who is also to be nobly born, or a gentleman of the best fashion, or some eminent scholar, or some curious architect, or other artist descended of honest parents, and who is of singularly great merit in the opinion of the lodges. And for the better, and easier, and more honourable discharge of his office, the grand master has a power to chuse his own deputy grand master, who must then be, or have formerly been, the master of a particular lodge, and who has the privilege of acting whatever the grand master, his principal, should act, unless the said principal be present, or interpose his authority by letter.

These rulers and governors supreme and subordinate, of the antient lodge, are to be obeyed in their respective stations by all the brethren, according to the old charges and regulations, with all humility, reverence, love, and alacrity.

N.B.—In antient times no brother, however

skilled in the craft, was called a master-mason until he had been elected into the chair of a lodge.

V.—*Of the* MANAGEMENT *of the* CRAFT *in* WORKING.

ALL masons shall work honestly on working days, that they may live creditably on holy days; and the time appointed by the law of the land, or confirmed by custom, shall be observed.

The most expert of the fellow-craftsmen shall be chosen or appointed the master, or overseer of the lord's work; who is to be called master by those that work under him. The craftsmen are to avoid all ill language, and to call each other by no disobliging name, but brother or fellow; and to behave themselves courteously within and without the lodge.

The master, knowing himself to be able of cunning, shall undertake the lord's work as reasonably as possible, and truly dispend his goods as if they were his own; nor to give more wages to any brother or apprentice than he really may deserve.

Both the master and the masons receiving their wages, justly, shall be faithful to the lord, and honestly finish their work, whether task or

journey; nor put the work to task that hath been accustomed to journey.

None shall discover envy at the prosperity of a brother, nor supplant him, or put him out of his work, if he be capable to finish the same; for no man can finish another's work so much to the lord's profit, unless he be thoroughly acquainted with the designs and draughts of him that began it.

When a fellow-craftsman is chosen warden of the work under the master, he shall be true both to master and fellows, shall carefully oversee the work in the master's absence, to the lord's profit; and his brethren shall obey him.

All masons employed shall meekly receive their wages, without murmuring or mutiny, and not desert the master till the work be finished.

A younger brother shall be instructed in working, to prevent spoiling the materials for want of judgment, and for increasing and continuing of brotherly love.

All the tools used in working shall be approved by the grand lodge.

No labourer shall be employed in the proper work of masonry; nor shall free-masons work with those that are not free, without an urgent necessity; nor shall they teach labourers and unaccepted masons, as they should teach a brother or fellow.

VI.—*Of* BEHAVIOUR, *viz.*

1.—IN THE LODGE, WHILE CONSTITUTED.

You are not to hold private committees, or separate conversation, without leave from the master, nor to talk of any thing impertinently or unseemly, nor interrupt the master or wardens, or any brother speaking to the master: nor behave yourself ludicrously or jestingly while the lodge is engaged in what is serious and solemn; nor use any unbecoming language upon any pretence whatsoever; but to pay due reverence to your master, wardens, and fellows, and put them to worship.

If any complaint be brought, the brother found guilty shall stand to the award and determination of the lodge, who are the proper and competent judges of all such controversies, (unless you carry them by appeal to the grand lodge,) and to whom they ought to be referred, unless a lord's work be hindered the mean while, in which case a particular reference may be made; but you must never go to law about what concerneth masonry, without an absolute necessity apparent to the lodge.

2.—BEHAVIOUR AFTER THE LODGE IS OVER, AND THE BRETHREN NOT GONE.

You may enjoy yourselves with innocent mirth, treating one another according to ability, but avoiding all excess, or forcing any brother to eat or drink beyond his inclination, or hindering him from going when his occasions call him, or doing or saying any thing offensive, or that may forbid an easy and free conversation; for that would blast our harmony, and defeat our laudable purposes. Therefore no private piques or quarrels must be brought within the door of the lodge, far less any quarrels about religion, or nations, or state policy, we being only, as masons, of the universal religion above-mentioned; we are also of all nations, tongues, kindreds, and languages, and are resolved against all politics, as what never yet conduced to the welfare of the lodge, nor ever will.

3.—BEHAVIOUR WHEN BRETHREN MEET WITHOUT STRANGERS, BUT NOT IN A LODGE FORMED.

You are to salute one another in a courteous manner, as you will be instructed, calling each

other brother, freely giving mutual instruction as shall be thought expedient, without being overseen or overheard, and without encroaching upon each other, or derogating from that respect which is due to any brother, were he not a mason: for though all masons are, as brethren, upon the same level, yet masonry takes no honour from a man that he had before; nay, rather it adds to his honour, especially if he has deserved well of the brotherhood, who must give honour to whom it is due, and avoid ill manners.

4.—BEHAVIOUR IN PRESENCE OF STRANGERS, NOT MASONS.

You shall be cautious in your words and carriage, that the most penetrating stranger shall not be able to discover or find out what is not proper to be intimated; and sometimes you shall divert a discourse, and manage it prudently for the honour of the worshipful fraternity.

5.—BEHAVIOUR AT HOME AND IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD.

You are to act as becomes a moral and wise man; particularly, not to let your family, friends,

and neighbours, know the concerns of the lodge, &c.; but wisely to consult your own honour, and that of your antient brotherhood, for reasons not to be mentioned here. You must also consult your health by not continuing together too late or too long from home after lodge hours are past; and by avoiding of gluttony or drunkenness, that your families be not neglected or injured nor you disabled from working.

6.—BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS A STRANGE BROTHER.

You are cautiously to examine him in such a method as prudence shall direct you, that you may not be imposed upon by an ignorant false pretender, whom you are to reject with contempt and derision, and beware of giving him any hints of knowledge.

But if you discover him to be a true and genuine brother, you are to respect him accordingly; and if he is in want you must relieve him if you can, or else direct him how he may be relieved. You must employ him some days, or else recommend him to be employed. But you are not charged to do beyond your ability; only to prefer a poor brother that is a good man

and true before any other poor people in the same circumstances.

Finally,—All these charges you are to observe and also those that shall be communicated to you in another way; cultivating brotherly love, the foundation and cape-stone, the cement and glory, of this antient fraternity, avoiding all wrangling and quarrelling, all slander and backbiting, nor permitting others to slander any honest brother, but defending his character and doing him all good offices, as far as is consistent with your honour and safety, and no farther. And if any of them do you injury, you must apply to your own or his lodge; and from thence you may appeal to the grand lodge, at the quarterly communication, as has been the antient laudable conduct of our forefathers in every nation; never taking a legal course but when the case cannot be otherwise decided, and patiently listening to the honest and friendly advice of master and fellows, when they would prevent your going to law with strangers, or would excite you to put a speedy period to all law-suits, that so you may find the affair of masonry with the more alacrity and success; but with respect to brothers or fellows at law, the master and brethren should kindly offer their mediation, which ought to be thankfully submitted to by the contending

brethren ; and if that submission is impracticable, they must, however, carry on their process, or law-suit, without wrath and rancour, (not in the common way,) saying or doing nothing which may hinder brotherly love and good offices to be renewed and continued, that all may see the benign influence of masonry, as all true masons have done from the beginning of the world, and will do to the end of time.

Amen, so mote it be.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

FOR THE

GOVERNMENT OF THE CRAFT,

ESTABLISHED BY THE

Grand Lodge.

THE public interests of the fraternity are managed by a general representation of all private lodges on record, together with the grand stewards of the year and the present and past grand officers, and the grand master at their head. This collective body is styled THE UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ANTIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF ENGLAND, and its members rank in the following order:

1. The Grand Master,
2. The Pro Grand Master,
3. Past Grand Masters,
4. Past Pro Grand Masters,
5. Deputy Grand Master,
6. Past Deputy Grand Masters,
7. Provincial Grand Masters,
8. Past Provincial Grand Masters,
9. Grand Wardens,
10. Past Grand Wardens,
11. Grand Chaplains,
12. Past Grand Chaplains,
13. Grand Treasurer,
14. Past Grand Treasurers,
15. Grand Registrar,
16. Past Grand Registrars,
17. Grand Secretary,
18. Past Grand Secretaries,
19. Grand Deacons,
20. Past Grand Deacons,
21. Grand Superintendant of the Works,
22. Grand Director of the Ceremonies,
23. Assistant Grand Director of the Ceremonies,
24. Grand Sword Bearer,
25. Grand Organist,
26. Grand Pursuivant,

The Grand Stewards of the Year,

The Master, Past Masters, and Wardens of the Grand Stewards' Lodge, and of every other private Lodge.

1. Every brother regularly elected and installed as master of a lodge, who has executed that office for one year, shall so long as he continues a subscribing member of any lodge, rank as a past master, and be a member of the grand lodge. Subscription as a member of any lodge is sufficient to preserve his rank and rights as a past master, but after having for twelve months ceased to subscribe to any lodge, he shall no longer enjoy the rank of past master, or continue a member of the grand lodge.

2. Brethren of eminence and ability, who have rendered service to the craft, may, by a vote of the grand lodge, duly confirmed, be constituted members of the grand lodge, with such rank and distinction as may be thought proper.

3. No member of the grand lodge shall attend therein without his proper jewel and clothing.

4. Should any lodge have neglected to make its returns and payments to the grand lodge for the space of one year, the master, wardens, and past masters of such lodge shall not be permitted to attend any meeting of the grand lodge until such returns and payments shall have been completed.

5. No brother shall be permitted to attend the grand lodge as master, past master, or warden, until his name and appointment shall have been duly returned and transmitted to the grand secretary's office. See Page 68.

6. No brother shall hold more than one office in the grand lodge at one and the same time.

7. Four grand lodges shall be holden, for quarterly communication, in each year, viz. on the first Wednesday in the months of March, June, September, and December, at which none shall be present but the proper members, without permission of the grand master. No visitor shall speak to any question without leave of the grand master, nor shall he, on any occasion, be permitted to vote.

8. It being essential to the interests of the craft that all matters of business to be brought under the consideration of the grand lodge should be previously known to the grand officers and masters of lodges, that, through them all the representatives of lodges may be apprised of such business, and be prepared to decide thereon, without being taken by surprise, a general committee, consisting of the present and past grand

officers and the master of every regular lodge shall meet on the Wednesday immediately preceding each quarterly communication; at which meeting, all reports or representations from the most worshipful grand master, or the board of general purposes, or any board or committee appointed by the grand lodge, shall be read; and any member of the grand lodge intending to make a motion therein, or to submit any matter to its consideration, shall, at such general committee, state, in writing, the nature of his intended motion or business, that the same may be read. No motion, or other matter, shall be brought into discussion, in the grand lodge, unless it shall have been previously communicated to this general committee.

The general committee, when assembled, shall be governed by the laws enacted for preserving order in the grand lodge, during the time of business. If the master of any lodge cannot attend, he may certify that fact by writing, under his hand, and, at the same time, appoint a past master of his lodge to represent him.

9. At such committee, six masters or past masters of lodges shall be nominated who shall attend, within the porch of the grand lodge, at

the subsequent quarterly communication, for the purpose of guarding under the superintendance of the grand pursuivant against the admission of any but those who are qualified, and have their proper clothing and jewels, and have signed their names to the accustomed papers, and are in all respects entitled to admission. For the like purpose, the grand master shall nominate six brethren to attend in the porch of the grand lodge, on the day of the grand festival, and also on any special meeting of the grand lodge.

10. The grand master, or, in his absence, the pro grand master, in his absence, the deputy grand master, or, in his absence, the grand wardens, may summon and hold grand lodges of emergency, whenever the good of the craft shall, in their opinion, require it; the particular reason for convening such lodge of emergency shall be expressed in the summons, and no other business shall be entered upon at that meeting.

11. There shall be a masonic festival, annually, on the Wednesday next following St. George's Day, which shall be dedicated to brotherly love and refreshment, and to which all regular masons

may have access, on providing themselves with tickets from the grand stewards of the year. No private lodge within the London district shall have a masonic feast on the day of the grand festival.

12. If, at any grand lodge, stated or occasional, the grand master be absent, the lodge shall be ruled by the grand officer next in rank and seniority who may be present, and, if no grand officer be present, by the master of the senior lodge.

N.B. The grand lodge is declared to be opened in *ample form* when the grand master or pro grand master is present, in *due form* when a past grand master or the deputy presides, at all other times, only *in form*, yet with the same authority.

13. All powers and authorities, rules and regulations, for the government of the grand lodge, or provincial grand lodges, or private lodges, or boards, or committees respectively during times of public business, or meetings, or proceedings, shall be used, and exercised, and enforced respectively by the officers or members by any law or constitution authorised to preside or act in the absence of the grand

master, or any superior officer or member in such lodges, boards, or committees, or in the general government of the craft, as fully to all intents and purposes as if such substitute officers or members were specified in every law or constitution in which any powers or authorities are given, or rules or regulations prescribed for the principals, unless special provision is made to the contrary.

14. In the grand lodge alone resides the power of enacting laws and regulations for the government of the craft, and of altering, repealing, and abrogating them, always taking care that the antient land-marks of the order are preserved. The grand lodge has also the inherent power of investigating, regulating, and deciding, all matters relative to the craft, or to particular lodges, or to individual brothers, which it may exercise either of itself or by such delegated authority as, in its wisdom and discretion, it may appoint; but in the grand lodge alone resides the power of erasing lodges and expelling brethren from the craft, a power which it ought not to delegate to any subordinate authority in England.

15. No lodge shall be erased, nor any brother

expelled, until the master or officers of the lodge, or the offending brother, shall have been summoned to show cause, in the grand lodge, why such sentence should not be recorded and enforced.

16. All differences or complaints that cannot be accommodated privately, or in some regular lodge, shall be reduced into writing, and delivered to the grand secretary, who shall lay them before the grand master, or the board of general purposes, or other board or committee appointed by the grand lodge. When all parties shall have been summoned to attend thereon, and the case shall have been investigated, such order and adjudication may be made as shall be authorised by the laws and regulations of masonry.

17. When any memorial, petition, remonstrance, or other document, shall be presented by any member of the grand lodge, either on behalf of himself or another, the member presenting it shall declare that such paper does not contain any improper matter, or any offensive or indecorous language.

18. No brother below the rank of a past grand master shall assume the grand master's chair,

though he be entitled, in the absence of the grand master, to rule the grand lodge.

When the deputy grand master or a past deputy grand master, a provincial grand master or past provincial grand master presides, he is to take his seat in the chair of the deputy grand master, placed in front of the throne; but if any brother of lower rank preside, he is to take his seat in some other chair similarly placed.

REGULATIONS *for the* GOVERNMENT *of the* GRAND LODGE *during the Time of* PUBLIC BUSINESS.

1. THE grand lodge being opened, the by-laws are to be read. The minutes of the last quarterly communication, and of any intervening grand lodge, are then to be put for confirmation, and all communications from the grand master, and reports from the boards of benevolence and general purposes, are there to be read and taken into consideration, and the other business regularly proceeded on.

2. All matters are to be decided by a majority of votes, each member having one vote

and the grand master two votes; unless the lodge, for the sake of expedition, think proper to leave any particular subject to the determination of the grand master. The votes of the members are always to be signified by each holding up one of his hands, which uplifted hands the grand wardens or grand deacons are to count, unless the number should be so unequal as to render counting unnecessary.

3. At the third stroke of the grand master's gavel, or whenever the grand master shall call to order, there shall be general silence.

4. All members shall keep their seats, except the grand deacons, grand director of ceremonies and his assistant, and the grand stewards, who are allowed to move about, from place to place, in the discharge of their duties.

5. No brother shall speak twice to the same question, unless in explanation, or the mover in reply.

6. Every one who speaks shall rise, and remain standing, addressing himself to the grand master, nor shall any brother presume to interrupt him, unless to address the grand master to order, or the

grand master shall think fit to call him to order; but, after he has been set right, he may proceed, if he observe due order and decorum.

7. If any member shall have been twice called to order for transgressing these rules, and shall nevertheless be guilty of a third offence at the same meeting, the grand master shall peremptorily command him to quit the lodge for that meeting.

8. Whoever shall be so unmasonic as to hiss at a brother, or at what he has said, shall be forthwith solemnly excluded the communication, and declared incapable of being a member of any grand lodge, until, at another time, he publicly own his fault, and grace be granted.

9. No motion for a new law or regulation, or for the alteration or repeal of an old one, shall be made, until it shall have been proposed in or communicated to the general committee, which meets on the Wednesday preceding each quarterly communication, nor until it shall have been handed up in writing to the grand master. After having been perused and found by him not to contain any thing contrary to the antient landmarks of the order, the motion may be publicly

proposed. If seconded, the question shall be put thereon for the opinion of the grand lodge. When approved and confirmed, at the next ensuing meeting of the grand lodge, it becomes a law.

10. No vote for the grant of any money as a gratuity or reward to a brother shall be valid, unless it shall have been regularly proposed, seconded, and read, at a quarterly communication, and considered and confirmed at the subsequent grand lodge.

11. No motion on a new subject shall be made nor any new matter entered upon after eleven o'clock at night.

Of GRAND MASTER

AND

PRO GRAND MASTER.

1. THE grand master shall, according to antient usage, be nominated at the quarterly communication in December, in every year, being the meeting nearest to the winter solstice, and at the grand lodge nearest to the vernal equinox,

namely, in March, the election shall take place. The grand master, so elected, shall, either on the day of the grand masonic festival or on the day immediately preceding, as he may direct, be regularly installed. He is then to nominate his grand officers, who are thereupon to be installed or invested in antient form.

The grand master, if a prince of the blood, may appoint a pro grand master, being a peer of the realm, who in the absence of the grand master signified to the grand secretary by the grand master, shall possess all the powers of the grand master.

2. Should the grand master die during his mastership, or be rendered incapable of discharging the duties of his office, (by sickness, absence, or otherwise,) the pro grand master, or, in his absence, the deputy grand master, or, in his absence, the grand wardens, shall assemble the grand lodge immediately, to record the event; which grand lodge shall, if there be no pro grand master, appoint three of its members to invite the last preceding grand master to act until a new election take place; should he decline or be unable to act, then the last but one, and so on; if no former grand master be found to act, the grand officer next in rank and seniority shall proceed to act.

If there be a pro grand master at the time when a vacancy occurs in the grand mastership, such pro grand master shall forthwith act as grand master until a new election take place at the usual period.

3. The grand master may, by warrant, appoint any brother of eminence and skill to represent him in a sister grand lodge. He may also constitute any distinguished brother, who may be regularly deputed from a sister grand lodge, a member of the grand lodge of England with such rank as may be appropriate.

4. The grand master has full authority to preside in any lodge, and to order any of his grand officers to attend him. His deputy is to be placed on his right and the master of the lodge on his left hand. His wardens are also to act as wardens of that particular lodge, during his presence; but, if the grand wardens be absent, then the grand master may command the wardens of the lodge, or any master masons to act there as his wardens pro tempore.

5. The grand master may send his grand officers to visit any lodge he may think proper.

6. Should the grand master be dissatisfied

with the conduct of any of his grand officers, he may submit the cause of complaint to the grand lodge; and, should it appear to the majority of the brethren present that the complaint be well-founded, he may displace such grand officer and nominate another. But no grand officer can be removed unless with the approbation of the grand lodge.

7. The grand master may summon any lodge or brother to attend him, and to produce the warrant, books, papers, and accounts of such lodge, and the certificate of such brother. If the summons be not complied with, or a sufficient reason given for non-compliance, such summons is to be repeated as a peremptory summons; and if such last summons be not attended to, such lodge or brother may be suspended, and the proceeding notified to the grand lodge.

8. If the grand master should be satisfied that any brother has been illegally, or without sufficient cause, suspended, removed, or excluded from any of his masonic functions or privileges, by any private lodge or other subordinate authority, he may order him to be reinstated or restored, and may also suspend, until the next ensuing quarterly communication, any lodge or

brother who shall refuse to comply with such order.

9. After the grand lodge shall have decided that the brethren holding a warrant have rendered themselves unworthy of longer possessing the same, the grand master may transfer such warrant to other brethren whom he may think deserving. Such warrant shall have a new number on the list, at the bottom of the lodges then on record.

10. The grand master shall not be applied to on any business concerning masons or masonry but through the grand secretary.

11. If the grand master should abuse his power, and render himself unworthy of the obedience of the lodges, he shall be subjected to some new regulation, to be dictated by the occasion; because, hitherto, the antient fraternity have had no reason to provide for an event which they have presumed would never happen.

Of DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

1. THIS officer is to be appointed, annually, by the grand master, on the day of his installation, and, if present, is to be immediately installed,

according to antient usage. He must have been master of some regular lodge. In the absence of the grand master and pro grand master, the deputy possesses all his powers and privileges.

2. The deputy grand master has full authority, unless the grand master or pro grand master be present, to preside in every lodge which he may visit, with the master of the lodge on his right hand. The grand wardens, if present, are to act as wardens of that particular lodge, during the deputy's continuance there; but, if the grand wardens be absent, then the deputy grand master may command the wardens of the lodge or any other master masons to act as his wardens pro tempore.

3. If the deputy grand master should be absent from any grand lodge, the grand officer next in rank and seniority shall act pro tempore.

4. If the deputy grand master do not during his year of office attend his duty in grand lodge, not being prevented by reasonable cause, he shall be liable to the following fines to be paid to the general fund of charity; viz. for the first absence, three guineas; for the second, double that sum. For a third absence, or on his refusal to pay the fines when incurred,

his office may be vacated, whereby any rank or distinction acquired in consequence of his appointment will be forfeited.

Of GRAND WARDENS.

1. THE grand wardens are appointed by the grand master, annually, on the day of his installation, and, if present, are to be immediately installed. Each of these officers should have regularly served the office of master of a lodge. They cannot act as wardens of a private lodge while they continue grand wardens.

2. When the actual grand wardens are in the lodge no others can supply their places, but in their absence the senior past grand wardens present shall act pro tempore. If no past grand warden be present, the grand master may direct any other member of grand lodge being, or having been, master of a lodge to act as grand warden for that occasion.

3. The grand wardens, whenever commanded, are to attend the grand master, and while he presides in any particular lodge are to act there as his wardens.

4. A grand warden not attending his duty in grand lodge during his year of office, not being prevented by reasonable cause, shall be liable to the following fines, to be paid to the general fund of charity, viz. for the first absence, if senior grand warden two guineas, if junior grand warden one guinea. For a second absence double the sum. For a third absence, or on his refusal to pay the fines when incurred, his office may be vacated, whereby any rank or distinction acquired in consequence of his appointment will be forfeited.

Of GRAND CHAPLAINS.

THE grand chaplains are to be appointed by the grand master on the day of his installation, and shall attend the quarterly communications and other meetings of the grand lodge, and there offer up solemn prayer, suitable to the occasion, as established by the usage of the fraternity.

Of GRAND TREASURER.

1. THE grand treasurer shall be elected by the grand lodge at the quarterly communication in March.

2. He shall, when required, give a joint bond, with two sureties, to the grand master, and to such other trustees as the grand lodge shall nominate, in such penalty and with such conditions as may be deemed expedient, for the due performance of his trust.

3. To the grand treasurer shall be committed all money raised for the general charity, or for any other public use of the society, of which he shall keep an account in a book, specifying the respective uses for which the several sums are intended; and shall disburse the same in such manner as the grand lodge shall direct, and produce his accounts of receipts and disbursements, before every quarterly communication; and these accounts shall be annually audited by a committee, who shall make their report thereon to the quarterly communication in March.

Of GRAND REGISTRAR.

1. THE grand registrar is to be appointed annually by the grand master, on the day of his installation, and, if present, invested according to antient custom; he must be an actual master or past master of a lodge.

2. He shall have the custody of the seals of the grand lodge, and shall affix, or may authorize the grand secretary to affix, the same to all patents, warrants, certificates, and other documents issued by the authority of the grand lodge, as well as to such as the grand master, in conformity with the established laws and regulations of the craft, may direct.

3. He is to superintend the records of the grand lodge, and to take care that the several documents issued from his office be in due form.

4. The grand master may, by a written document, direct the grand registrar to take charge of any county or district for which there is not a provincial grand master, and the grand registrar shall thereby be fully empowered to appoint a deputy provincial grand master and other officers, with the same authority and privileges and under the same regulations as if they had been appointed by an actual provincial grand master, and to perform all other functions of a provincial grand master of that county, or district, or masonic province.

Of GRAND SECRETARY.

1. The grand secretary is to be appointed by the grand master, on the day of his installation, and may have an assistant as well as clerk or clerks, if he think fit. Such assistant must be a master mason, but the assistant or clerk is not, by the appointment, a member of the grand lodge; and, therefore, if not otherwise a member of grand lodge, cannot attend therein without leave, or speak therein without special permission. But if such assistant or clerk be in any capacity a member of the grand lodge, he is not, by his appointment, deprived of his rights or privileges as a member of the grand lodge.

2. The grand secretary may, under the authority of the grand registrar, affix the seals of the grand lodge to such patents, warrants, certificates, and other documents as shall be specified in any such authority; he is to issue summonses for all meetings of the grand lodge, its boards and committees, and to attend and take minutes of their proceedings, to receive the returns from the several lodges and enter them

in the books of the grand lodge; to transmit to all the lodges the accounts of the proceedings of the quarterly communications, and all such other papers and documents as may be ordered, either by the grand master or grand lodge; to receive all petitions, memorials, &c. and to lay them before the grand master or other proper authority; to attend the grand master and to take to him any books and papers he may direct; and generally to do all such things as heretofore have been done or ought to be done by a grand secretary.

Of GRAND DEACONS.

1. The grand deacons are to be appointed by the grand master, on the day of his installation, and each must have regularly served the office of warden of a private lodge.

2. If the grand deacons be absent, the grand master may appoint any master of a lodge to officiate pro tempore.

Of GRAND SUPERINTENDANT *of the* WORKS, GRAND DIRECTOR *of the* CEREMONIES, ASSISTANT GRAND DIRECTOR *of* CEREMONIES, GRAND SWORD BEARER, GRAND ORGANIST, *and* GRAND PURSUIVANT.

1. THE grand superintendant of the works, director of the ceremonies, assistant director of ceremonies, sword bearer, organist, and pursuivant, are to be appointed annually by the grand master, on the day of his installation. They must be master masons and are to attend the quarterly communications and other meetings of the grand lodge.

2. The grand superintendant of the works ought to be a brother well skilled in the science of geometry and in architecture. He is to advise with the board of general purposes on all plans of building or edifices undertaken by the grand lodge, and furnish plans and estimates for the same; he is to superintend their construction, and see that they are conformable to the plans approved by the grand master, the grand lodge, and the board of general purposes; he is to suggest

improvements, where necessary, in all the edifices of the grand lodge; and, on the first meeting of the board of general purposes in every year, report on the state of repair or dilapidation of such edifices, and make such farther reports, from time to time, as he may deem expedient.

3. The grand director of ceremonies, in addition to his other duties, has the care of the regalia, clothing, insignia, and jewels belonging to the grand lodge.

4. The grand pursuivant is to preside over the masters and past masters nominated to attend within the porch of the grand lodge. He is at every meeting of the grand lodge to preserve order in the porch, and with the assistance of the brethren nominated for attendance there, to see that none, except those who are qualified, and who have their proper clothing and jewels, and have signed their names to the accustomed papers, and are in all respects entitled to admission, be admitted.

Of GRAND STANDARD BEARERS.

GRAND standard bearers may be appointed by the grand master as occasion shall require. They

must be master masons, and are to carry the standards of the grand lodge, grand patron, and grand master, on all grand ceremonies. They are not, however, by their appointment, members of the grand lodge, nor are they to wear the clothing of a grand officer.

Any grand officer, entitled to have a standard, may, whenever it shall be necessary, appoint a standard bearer, who must be a master mason.

Of GRAND TYLER.

1. The grand tyler is to be nominated by the grand master; he must be a master mason, and continues in office during pleasure.

2. The grand tyler is to receive, from the grand secretary, the summonses for all meetings of the grand lodge, its boards or committees, and carefully deliver the same. He is to attend all such meetings, assist in the arrangements, and see that none be admitted but those properly entitled.

3. If any grand tyler shall, without the special licence of the grand master, attend at any masonic funeral, or other public procession, or shall officiate or attend at any meeting or pretended lodge of masons, not being regularly constituted, and not acknowledging the authority of the grand

master, or not conforming to the laws of the grand lodge, he shall thereby be rendered incapable of ever after being a tyler or attendant on a lodge, and be excluded the benefit of the general charity.

Of GRAND STEWARDS.

1. EIGHTEEN stewards shall be annually appointed, for the regulation of the grand festival, under the direction of the grand master. They shall also assist in conducting the arrangements made for the quarterly communications and other meetings of the grand lodge.

The grand stewards shall so regulate the grand festival as that no expense whatever may fall on the grand lodge, and are strictly enjoined not to introduce or permit any refreshment to be introduced into the hall after the grand master or other presiding grand officer shall have departed.

2. The stewards for the year shall be appointed from eighteen different lodges, each of which lodges shall recommend one of its subscribing members, who must be a master mason, to be presented, by the former steward of that lodge, for the approbation and appointment of the grand master; and when so approved and appointed he

is entitled to wear the distinguishing clothing of a grand steward.

3. The name and residence of the member recommended as steward for the year ensuing shall be transmitted, by the lodge recommending, to the grand secretary, at least fourteen days previous to the grand festival.

4. No brother shall be presented as a grand steward unless he was made in the lodge by which he is recommended, or unless he shall have been twelve months a subscribing member to it.

5. No lodge shall (under the penalty of forfeiting the privilege of nomination) subscribe or in any manner contribute towards the expense to be incurred by any steward in the discharge of the duties of his stewardship; and any steward who shall accept of any sum of money towards such expense shall forfeit all privilege or distinction which he had acquired in consequence of his nomination to or serving in that office.

6. Should any brother, recommended as a grand steward, decline or be incapable of discharging the duties of the office, the lodge which recommended him shall, when informed of the circumstance, transmit the name of another

member to supply his place, in the manner before directed.

7. If any lodge possessing the privilege of recommendation shall neglect to send to the grand secretary the name of one of its members, or to supply the place of one who shall decline or become incapable of discharging the duties of the office, as required by the preceding articles, the lodge shall forfeit its existing privilege, and the grand master shall nominate any other lodge to have such privilege in future.

8. The grand stewards for the year shall wear jewels of silver, gilt, pendant to red collars, and bear wands. Aprons. (See article Regalia.)

9. The grand stewards shall have the exclusive privilege of becoming members of the grand stewards' lodge; subject, however, to the by-laws and regulations of that lodge.

10. The grand stewards' lodge shall not have a number, but shall be registered in the books of the grand lodge, and placed in the printed lists, at the head of all other lodges, and rank accordingly; and shall be represented in the grand lodge by its master, past masters, and wardens.

11. The grand stewards' lodge, being constituted as a master masons' lodge, can have no power of making, passing, or raising masons.

Of PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.

1. The appointment of this officer is a prerogative of the grand master, by whom a patent may be granted, during pleasure, to each such brother of eminence and ability in the craft as may be thought worthy of the appointment. By this patent such brother is invested with a rank and power, in his particular district, similar to those possessed by the grand master himself. He shall be regularly installed at the first provincial grand lodge which he may hold after his appointment.

2. He is empowered to appoint for his province a deputy and other grand officers, except the treasurer. He may also appoint provincial grand stewards not exceeding six in number.

3. He may preside in every lodge he visits within his district, with his deputy provincial grand master on his right and the master of the lodge on his left hand; his wardens, if present, may act as wardens of that particular lodge

during his presence; but, if they are absent, the provincial grand master may direct the wardens of the lodge, or any other master masons, to act as his wardens pro tempore.

4. He shall hear and determine all subjects of masonic complaint, or irregularity respecting lodges or individual masons, within his district, and may proceed to admonition, or fine, or to suspension, until the next meeting of the united grand lodge, according to the general laws of the craft. A minute of all such proceedings, stating the offence and the law applicable to it, together with the decision, is to be transmitted to the grand master. When the case is of so flagrant a nature as, in the judgment of the provincial grand master, to require the erasure of a lodge, or the expulsion of a brother, he shall make a special report to the united grand lodge, with his opinion thereon.

The provincial grand master has no power to expel a mason, though he may, when satisfied that any brother has been unjustly or illegally suspended, removed, or excluded, from any of his masonic functions or privileges, by a lodge within his district or province, order him to be immediately restored, and may suspend, until the next quarterly communication, the lodge or brother who shall refuse to comply with such order.

5. If the provincial grand master or his deputy shall neglect to proceed on any case or business, which may be sent for his decision, the application or complaint may be transmitted to the board of general purposes. An appeal, in all cases, lies from the provincial grand master to the grand lodge, or grand master.

6. The provincial grand master may summon any lodge or brother, within his district, to attend him, and to produce the warrant, books, papers, and accounts of such lodge, or the certificate of such brother. If the summons be not complied with nor a sufficient reason given for non-compliance, a peremptory summons shall be issued; and, in case of contumacy, the lodge or brother may be suspended, and the proceeding notified to the united grand lodge or the grand master.

7. He has power to give or to refuse consent for the removal of a lodge from town to town within his province, or from his province into another, or from another province into his own.

8. He shall hold a provincial grand lodge, in such place as may seem to him most convenient, at least once in each year, when there may also

be a masonic festival. He may convene provincial grand lodges of emergency whenever in his judgment it may be necessary.

9. He is required by himself, or his deputy, to correspond with the united grand lodge, and to transmit to the grand secretary, at or prior to the quarterly communication in March, a circumstantial account, in writing, of his proceedings, and of the state of masonry within his province, together with a list of such lodges as may have been constituted since his last return, and the fees due thereon to the united grand lodge.

10. To insure the regular performance of the duties of the provincial grand master, and to prevent the inconveniences which must arise from the neglect of them, he may appoint a deputy to execute all the functions of the office in his name, and may, for this purpose, invest him by patent, under his hand and seal, with all the requisite powers, during pleasure.

11. The provincial grand master must transmit the name and place of abode of his deputy, in writing, to all the lodges of his district, and also to the grand secretary, in order to have him registered, within one month of the appoint-

ment; and, at the same time, particularly specify, whether he intends the business of the province to be transacted through himself or his deputy.

12. The provincial grand master, holding his office at the pleasure of the grand master, and the power of the deputy as well as of the provincial grand lodge emanating from the authority vested in the provincial grand master, he or his deputy must be responsible that the provincial grand lodge do not exceed its lawful powers. He is, therefore, to cause correct minutes to be kept of all its proceedings, and to produce them to the grand master or grand lodge when required.

Of DEPUTY PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.

1. THE deputy provincial grand master must have previously served the office of master in some regular lodge, and be resident within the province, and a subscribing member to some lodge therein, and must be regularly authorised by patent to hold office during pleasure.

2. He is invested with the rank of a deputy grand master, within the province, and presides, unless the provincial grand master be present,

in any lodge he may visit within his district. He is not, by his office, a member of the united grand lodge, nor does he possess any rank out of his province, though he is entitled to wear the clothing of a provincial grand officer in all masonic meetings.

Of PROVINCIAL GRAND WARDENS, *Subordinate* PROVINCIAL GRAND OFFICERS.

THESE must all be resident within the province and subscribing members to some lodge therein. The grand wardens and subordinate provincial grand officers (except the treasurer, who is to be elected) are to be annually nominated by the provincial grand master, and such officers on such nomination, and the treasurer when elected, are respectively to be installed or invested according to their stations in the provincial grand lodge, and shall possess, within their particular district, the rank and privileges of grand officers; but they are not, by such appointment, members of the united grand lodge, nor do they take any rank out of their province, though they are entitled to wear their clothing as provincial grand officers or past officers in all masonic assemblies.

No brother can be appointed a provincial grand warden unless he be the master, or has regularly served in that office; nor a provincial grand deacon, unless he be a warden or past warden of a lodge.

PROVINCIAL GRAND STEWARDS.

Provincial grand stewards while in office may wear jewels suspended by red collars and aprons with red edgings of the same width as the purple of the provincial grand officers, and are members of their own provincial grand lodge, but when out of office they are no longer members, or entitled to wear red collars, aprons, or jewels. Nor are provincial grand stewards entitled to wear red collars or aprons out of their own province.

Of PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGES.

1. When the provincial grand master presides, the provincial grand lodge is to be declared open in "*due form.*" If the deputy or other brother preside, "*in form*" only.

2. The actual and past provincial grand officers, being subscribing members of any lodge

within the province, with the actual provincial grand stewards, if any, and the masters, past masters, and wardens, of all lodges within the province, are members of the provincial grand lodge, and such masters and wardens shall attend the same when duly summoned.

3. The provincial grand lodge has the power of framing by-laws for its own government, and of making regulations for the guidance of the private lodges of the province; provided that none of these are contrary to, or inconsistent with, the laws and constitutions of the united grand lodge of England.

4. Various provinces having experienced great advantage from the establishment of a local fund, to be appropriated to charitable and other masonic purposes, power is, therefore, given to each provincial grand lodge to direct payments to be made by the provincial grand officers and the lodges in the province for this desirable purpose, (exclusive of the contributions payable to the united grand lodge). These payments by lodges shall not exceed the following sums, viz. six-pence per quarter for every contributing member of a lodge, five shillings for every person who has been initiated, and one shilling for every member who has joined any lodge since

the last payment. This fund cannot be established without the concurrence of, at least, two-thirds of the members present in provincial grand lodge, nor unless each lodge in the province shall have had due notice of the meeting, and of the intention to propose the establishment of such fund, nor until the decision shall have been confirmed at a subsequent meeting of the provincial grand lodge, of which meeting due notice shall be given. If this fund be established, the mode of contribution by lodges, in proportion to the number of their members, shall, on no pretence, be departed from, though the provincial grand lodge may diminish any of the payments, or enact only part of them at their discretion. Thus, country lodges can, in no case, be subjected to fees exceeding those constantly paid by every lodge within the London district, while their members will have the advantage of a local fund as well as of the general fund of charity in London.

The provincial grand lodge may enact such regulations as they may deem necessary for the application of this fund.

5. The provincial grand lodge shall elect a treasurer annually, by whom a regular account of the receipts and disbursements of this fund shall be kept. These accounts must be produced at every provincial grand lodge, and au-

dited once in each year, and a copy thereof transmitted to the lodges within the province.

6. Correct minutes of all the proceedings of the provincial grand lodge shall be kept in a book proper for the purpose, and which shall be produced, by the provincial grand master, for the inspection of the grand master or grand lodge whenever required.

7. The provincial grand lodge emanates from the authority vested in the provincial grand master, and possesses no other powers than those specified. It, therefore, follows, that no provincial grand lodge can meet but by the sanction of the provincial grand master or his deputy; and that it ceases to exist on the death, resignation, suspension, or removal of the provincial grand master, until some brother is duly appointed or empowered to perform the functions of provincial grand master, by whose authority the provincial grand lodge may be again established, and assembled.

8. Should the provincial grand master desire the opinion of his provincial grand lodge on the subject of any masonic complaint or irregularity which may have arisen within his province, they shall fully inquire into the matter and report

their opinion thereon to the provincial grand master, with whom the decision remains, unless there shall be an appeal to the united grand lodge against such decision.

Of DISTRICT GRAND LODGES,

IN COLONIES OR FOREIGN PARTS.

1. It being necessary, on account of the distance of foreign district grand lodges, and the consequent delay in their communications with the grand lodge of England, that their powers should be more extensive, the grand lodge delegates to its foreign district grand lodges, meeting under a grand master duly authorised and appointed by the grand master of England, in addition to the powers before specified, that of expelling masons, and erasing lodges within the district, subject however to appeal to the grand lodge of England.

2. District grand lodges, that is, provincial grand lodges abroad, may require payment to their provincial fund of fees larger than are allowed in England under the following regulations.

That notice in writing of the fees proposed,

and also of the day of meeting for the discussion of the subject, be sent to each lodge in the province two months at least prior to the meeting.

That if the proposed payments shall be agreed to by two-thirds at least of the members present, a day shall be appointed for considering the confirmation thereof at a period of not less than three months from the first meeting, and a copy of the resolutions so agreed to shall be sent forthwith to each lodge with the summons for the second meeting.

That any lodge whose officers may not be able to attend by reason of their distance from the place of assembly be permitted to state its opinions in writing, provided they be dispatched to the provincial grand secretary within the period of one month from the date of receiving the summons for the second meeting.

When the proceedings have been so confirmed, a copy thereof shall be transmitted to the most worshipful grand master for his sanction and approval, together with copies of any opinions which may have been received in writing.

When the grand master shall have given his consent, and not till then, shall the resolutions

be declared valid, and the fees and payments demanded, and shall in such case be payable from the time when the proceedings transmitted to the grand master for his sanction were confirmed.

Of PRIVATE LODGES.

1. THE masonic officers of a lodge are the master and his two wardens, with their assistants, the two deacons, inner guard, and tyler; to which, for the better regulation of the private concerns of the lodge, are to be added a treasurer, and secretary, and other officers, viz. a chaplain, master of the ceremonies, and stewards may also be added.

If a prince of the blood royal should honour any private lodge by accepting the office of master, he may appoint a deputy master, who shall be regularly installed, and entitled, when in office, to all the privileges of an actual master, and when out of office, to all the privileges of a past master.

2. Every lodge shall annually elect its master and treasurer by ballot, such master having been regularly appointed and having served as warden of a warranted lodge for one year, and, at the next meeting after his election, when the mi-

nutes are confirmed, he shall be duly installed in the chair according to antient usage, after which he shall appoint his wardens and other officers, except the treasurer and tylers. Tylers are chosen by the members of the lodge.

N.B. It is not essential, although very desirable, that a brother should be present when appointed to any office, provided it be known that he will accept the same.

3. No master of the tavern or house, at which the lodge meets, shall be appointed to or hold any office in the lodge, without a dispensation from the grand master or the provincial grand master.

4. Every lodge has the power of framing by-laws for its own government, provided they are not contrary to or inconsistent with the general regulations of the grand lodge. The by-laws must be submitted to the approbation of the grand master, or the provincial grand master, and when approved, a fair copy must be sent to the grand secretary, and, in the case of a country lodge, also to the provincial grand master; and, when any material alteration shall be made, such alteration must, in like manner, be submitted. No law or alteration will be valid until so submitted and approved.

The by-laws of the lodge shall be fairly written in a book, and shall be delivered to the master on the day of his installation, when he shall solemnly pledge himself to observe and enforce them during his mastership. Every brother shall also sign them when he becomes a member of the lodge, as a declaration of his submission to them, and every member shall at all reasonable times have access to such by-laws, and be allowed to take copies thereof, if they are not printed for the use of the lodge and delivered to the members.

5. Every lodge shall keep a book or books in which the master or some brother, appointed by him as secretary, shall enter the names of its members and of all persons initiated or admitted therein, with the dates of their proposal, admission, or initiation, passing and raising; and also their ages, as nearly as possible, at that time, and their titles, professions, or trades, together with such transactions of the lodge as are proper to be written.

The particular house or place of meeting, as well as the regular days of meeting of the lodge, shall be specified in the by-laws, and no meeting of the lodge shall be held elsewhere, except a removal be decided upon in conformity with the laws enacted in that respect.

6. A lodge of emergency may, at any time, be called, by the authority of the master, or, in his absence, of the senior warden, but on no pretence without such authority first given. The particular reason of calling the lodge of emergency shall be expressed in the summons, and, afterwards, recorded on the minutes, and no business but that so expressed shall be entered upon at such meeting.

7. Every lodge, when regularly removed to a new place of meeting, or whenever the day of assembling shall be altered, shall immediately send notice thereof to the grand secretary, and, if a country lodge, also to the provincial grand master. The officers of a removed lodge shall not be permitted to attend the grand lodge or provincial grand lodge until such removal shall be properly notified.

8. The precedency of lodges is derived from the number of their constitution, as recorded in the books of the grand lodge. No lodge shall be acknowledged nor its officers admitted into the united grand lodge or a provincial grand lodge, nor any of its members entitled to partake of the general charity or other masonic privilege, unless it has been regularly constituted and registered.

9. Any lodge which may not be distinguished by a name or title, being desirous of taking one, must, for that purpose, procure the approbation of the grand master, or provincial grand master, and the name must be registered with the grand secretary. No lodge shall be permitted to alter its name without the like approbation.

10. No lodge can make a mason or admit a member without strictly complying with all the regulations enacted for the government of the craft on these occasions.

11. No lodge shall, on any pretence, make more than five new brothers in one day, unless by dispensation; nor shall a lodge be permitted to give more than one degree to a brother on the same day; nor shall a higher degree in masonry be conferred on any brother at a less interval than one month from his receiving a previous degree, nor until he has passed an examination in open lodge in that degree.*

12. No other lodge shall initiate into masonry

* *No dispensation can be granted to suspend the operation of this law.*

any non-commissioned officer or corporal belonging to a regiment or battalion to which a military lodge is attached, nor shall any lodge initiate any military person below the rank of a corporal, except as a serving brother, or by dispensation from the grand master.

13. No lodge shall make a mason for a less consideration than three guineas, exclusive of the registering fee, nor on any pretence remit or defer the payment of any part of this sum. The member who proposes any candidate must be responsible to the lodge for all the fees payable on account of his initiation.

This is not to extend to the making of serving brethren, who may be initiated by the lodge which they are to serve; provided that no fee or reward in such case be taken, and that a dispensation from the grand master or provincial grand master be first obtained; but a brother so initiated cannot be a member of the lodge in which he was made a mason, though eligible to become a subscribing member of any other lodge, and upon being registered as a joining member of such other lodge, and paying his contributions in like manner with other members, he is entitled to all the privileges and benefits of the craft.

If, however, there be no other lodge in the vicinity of his dwelling of which he can become a member, he may be permitted to pay, through the lodge in which he was initiated, the quarterly dues to the fund of benevolence, and after having served the lodge and paid such dues for four years at least, may be considered eligible to be relieved in case of necessity, and entitled to the other privileges of the craft in the same manner as if he had been a regular subscribing member.

14. Every lodge must receive as a member, without further proposition or ballot, any brother initiated therein, provided such brother express his wish to that effect on the day of his initiation, as no lodge should introduce into masonry a person whom the brethren might consider unfit to be a member of their own lodge.

15. Every lodge must be particularly careful in registering the names of the brethren initiated therein, and also in making the returns of its members, as no person is regularly entitled to partake of the general charity unless his name be duly registered, and he shall have been at least two years a contributing member of a lodge; except in the following cases, to which the limitation of two years is not meant to extend,

viz. shipwreck or capture at sea, loss by fire, or breaking or dislocating a limb, fully attested and proved.

To prevent injury to individuals, by their being excluded the privileges of masonry, through the neglect of their lodges, in not registering their names, any brother, so circumstanced, on producing sufficient proof that he has paid the full fees to his lodge, including the register-fee, shall be capable of enjoying the privileges of the craft. But the offending lodge shall be reported to the board of general purposes, and rigorously proceeded against for detaining monies which are the property of the grand lodge, and which had been paid to the lodge for specific appropriation.

16. All monies received or paid on account of the lodge shall be entered in proper books. The fees or dues received on account of, and payable to, the grand lodge, or provincial grand lodge, shall be kept separate and distinct from the monies belonging to the private fund of the lodge, and shall be deposited in the hands of the master instead of the treasurer of the lodge, and shall be transmitted to the grand lodge, or provincial grand lodge, at such times as the laws of the craft require. The accounts of the lodge shall be audited, at least once in every

year, by a committee to be appointed by the lodge.

17. Each lodge shall procure for every brother initiated therein, a grand lodge certificate, to be paid for by the lodge.

18. No lodge, or officer or member of a lodge, shall, under any circumstances, give a certificate or recommendation to enable a mason to proceed from lodge to lodge as a pauper, or in an itinerant manner to apply to lodges for relief.

19. No lodge shall form any public masonic procession without a license from the grand master, or a provincial grand master.

20. All lodges are particularly bound to observe the same usages and customs; every deviation, therefore, from the established mode of working is highly improper, and cannot be justified or countenanced. In order to preserve this uniformity, and to cultivate a good understanding among free-masons, some members of every lodge should be deputed to visit the other lodges as often as may be convenient.

21. If any brother behave in such a manner as to disturb the harmony of the lodge, he shall be

thrice formally admonished by the master; and, if he persist in his irregular conduct, he shall be punished according to the by-laws of that particular lodge, or the case may be reported to higher masonic authority.

22. No lodge shall exclude any member without giving him due notice of the charge preferred or complaint made against him, and of the time appointed for its consideration. The name of every brother excluded, together with the cause of his exclusion, shall be sent to the grand secretary; and, if a country lodge, also to the provincial grand master or his deputy.*

23. The jewels and furniture of every lodge belong to, and are the property of the master, wardens, and brethren of such lodge; and the master of the house where the lodge is held shall have no property therein or lien thereon: nor shall the master of any tavern or public-house be suffered to be the owner of the jewels or furniture of any lodge, under the penalty of the forfeiture of the constitution. Nor shall any

* The term *expelled* is used only when a brother is removed from the craft by the grand lodge. In a district grand lodge or upon removal of a brother from a private lodge the term *excluded* only is applicable.

jewel be worn in a lodge other than those specified for the officers, except such honorary or other jewel, as shall appertain to, or be consistent with, those degrees which are recognised and acknowledged by and under the controul of the grand lodge.

24. All minutes, lists, and books of account, belonging to a lodge, must be produced by the master, when he shall be so required by competent authority.

25. The majority of the members of a lodge, when congregated, have the privilege of giving instructions to their master, past masters, and wardens, before the meeting of the grand lodge; because such officers are their representatives, and are supposed to speak their sentiments.

26. Each lodge shall annually make a return to the grand secretary of the masters, wardens, and past masters of the lodge, and including all members who claim to be entitled to attend in a grand lodge as past masters as having served the office of master in some other lodge, specifying the lodge in which each of such past masters has served the office of master; and no brother shall be permitted to attend in grand lodge unless his name shall appear in some such return.

27. Each lodge shall make its returns and payments regularly to the grand secretary, according to the regulations under the heads London and Country Lodges; and, in case of neglect for one whole year to make such returns and payments, or if the lodge do not meet during that period, it is liable to be erased. The master, past masters, and wardens of a lodge which shall have neglected for one whole year to make its returns or its payments to the grand lodge, are thereby disqualified from attending the grand lodge or sitting upon any board or committee until those returns and payments shall have been completed.

28. If a lodge be dissolved, the warrant shall be delivered up to the grand master, and shall not, on any account, be transferred without his consent.

29. If the warrant or constitution of a lodge be sold, or procured by any other means than through the regular channel of petition to the grand master, or a provincial grand master, such warrant shall be forfeited, and the lodge erased.

30. As every warranted lodge is a constituent part of the grand lodge, in which assembly all the power of the fraternity resides, it is clear that no other authority can destroy the power granted

by a warrant: if, therefore, the majority of any lodge should determine to quit the society, or that lodge, the constitution, or power of assembling, remains with the rest of the members, who adhere to their allegiance. If all the members of a lodge withdraw themselves, their warrant ceases and becomes extinct; and all the authority thereby granted, or enjoyed, reverts to the grand master.

31. If the brethren holding a warrant for a lodge render themselves unworthy of longer possessing it, the grand master may, after the grand lodge shall have decided on that fact, transfer such warrant to other brethren, whom he may think deserving, with a new number, at the bottom of the lodges then on record. But no lodge shall be erased, or its warrant declared forfeited, until the master or officers shall have been warned, in writing, of their offence, and shall have been summoned to answer to the complaint made against them.

32. If any lodge, or its master and wardens, be summoned to attend, or to produce its warrant, books, papers, or accounts, to the grand master or his deputy, or the provincial grand master or his deputy, or any board of general purposes or board committee authorised by the grand lodge, and do not comply, or give sufficient reason for non-compliance, a peremptory summons shall be issued;

and in case of contumacy, such lodge may be suspended, and the proceeding notified to the grand lodge.

33. A lodge offending against any law or regulation of the craft, to the breach of which no specific penalty is attached, shall, at the discretion of the grand lodge or any of its delegated authorities, or of a provincial grand master, be subject to admonition, fine, or suspension.

If fine be the punishment awarded, it shall be, for the first offence, not less than one pound, nor more than five pounds; for a second offence of a similar nature, within three years, it shall be, not less than two, nor more than ten pounds; and if the lodge shall refuse to pay the fine, or be guilty of a third offence, within three years of the second offence, the lodge shall be liable to be erased, and to have its constitution forfeited.

All fines levied shall be applied to the general charity.

Of LODGES *within the* LONDON DISTRICT.

All lodges in London, or within ten miles thereof, are considered as London lodges; and, therefore, are not under the jurisdiction of provincial grand masters, and are to pay the London

dues and fees. These lodges are to observe the following regulations, in addition to all those specified under the head of Private Lodges.

1. Each of these lodges shall transmit to the grand secretary, on or before the quarterly communications in June and December, a regular list of its members, and of the brethren initiated or admitted therein since its last return, with the dates of their admission, initiation, passing and raising; and also their ages, as nearly as possible at that time, with their titles, professions, or trades; which list must be signed by the master and secretary. All the contributions due must, at the same time, be transmitted to the grand lodge.

Of COUNTRY LODGES.

All lodges at a greater distance than ten miles from London are considered as country lodges, and are to observe the following laws and regulations, in addition to those specified under the head of Private Lodges.

1. Each country lodge is under the immediate superintendence of the grand master of the province, to whom, or to his deputy, they are to apply in all cases of difficulty or doubt, and

to whom all complaints and irregularities must be transmitted. If those officers should neglect to proceed in the business, the application or complaint may be transmitted to the board of general purposes, and an appeal in all cases lies to the grand lodge or grand master.

2. Every country lodge shall, at least once in the year, transmit, by direct communication to the grand secretary, a regular list of its members, and of the brethren initiated or admitted therein since their last return, with the dates of initiating, passing, and raising, every brother; also their ages as nearly as possible at that time, and their titles, professions, additions, or trades, together with all monies due or payable to the grand lodge; which list is to be signed by the master and secretary.

3. The master, wardens, and all past masters, subscribing to any country lodge, are members of the provincial grand lodge, and the master and wardens shall be bound to attend its meetings when duly summoned.

4. Every country lodge shall make a return similar to that required to be made to the grand secretary, once in each year, or oftener if required, to the provincial grand master, at such times as he may appoint, and shall also transmit,

with the said return, such sum of money as may be payable by vote of the provincial grand lodge.

5. Every country lodge shall have a local as well as a general rank, so that if any lodge be removed from one province into another, although it is to retain the original number in the grand lodge books, and preserve the same rank in the united grand lodge, and in all public meetings out of the province into which it may have been removed, yet within such province it is to rank immediately after the lowest numbered lodge previously existing, as well at the provincial grand lodge as at public ceremonies, within the province, unless the grand master, pro grand master, or deputy grand master preside. The seniority of country lodges in their particular district is to be determined by the date of their registry in the books of the provincial grand lodge.

6. No country lodge shall be removed out of its province, nor from place to place within the same province, without the consent of the provincial grand master; nor shall any lodge be moved into another province without the consent of the provincial grand master for that province.

7. Country lodges in places for which no provincial grand master is appointed, nor any brother empowered to perform his functions,

must, in every case, make their communications, whether in regard to complaints or otherwise, direct to the grand secretary in London.

Of MILITARY LODGES.

It being essential to the interest of the craft, that all military lodges should be strictly confined to the purposes for which their warrants were originally obtained; and, very great abuses having arisen from the improper initiation of masons by such lodges, every warrant, therefore, which is held by a military lodge shall be forfeited, unless the following laws be complied with, in addition to those specified under the head of Private Lodges.

1. No warrant shall be granted, for the establishment of a military lodge, without the consent of the commanding officer of the regiment, battalion, or company, to which it is to be attached, having been first obtained.

2. No military lodge shall, on any pretence, initiate into masonry any inhabitant or sojourner in any town or place at which its members may be stationed, or through which they may be marching, nor any person who does not, at the time, belong to the military profession, nor any military person below the rank of a corporal,

except as serving brethren, or by dispensation from the grand master or provincial grand master.

3. When any military lodge, under the constitution of England, shall be out of England or in foreign parts, it shall conduct itself so as not to give offence to the masonic authorities of the country or place in which it may sojourn, never losing sight of the duties it owes to the grand lodge of England, to which communication is ever to be made, and all fees and dues regularly transmitted.

4. If the regiment, battalion, or military body, to which a military lodge is attached, be disbanded or reduced, the brethren shall take care that the warrant be carefully transmitted to the grand lodge, that it may not fall into improper hands; but, if a competent number of the brethren remain together, they may apply for another warrant, of the same number, to be holden as a civil lodge, at such place as may be convenient, and which may be approved by the grand master. Such warrant to be granted without any additional expense.

Of the MASTERS *and* WARDENS *of* LODGES.

1. All preferment among masons should be

grounded upon real worth and personal merit only, therefore no brother shall be elected master of a lodge or appointed to any office therein, merely on account of seniority or rank. No master shall assume the master's chair until he shall have been regularly installed, though he may, in the interim, rule the lodge. It is necessary, previously to the installation of the master, that the minutes of the preceding meeting of the lodge should be read and confirmed, so far at least as to the election of the master, after which the usual ceremonies of installation are to be performed. Should the minutes of the election of master not be confirmed, then a summons must be issued for the following regular meeting of the lodge, setting forth that the brethren were again to proceed to elect a master, and on the confirmation of the minutes of that election in the following ordinary meeting of the lodge, the installation of the master will follow.

2. Every master, when placed in the chair, shall solemnly pledge himself to observe all the old-established usages and customs, and to preserve the land-marks of the order, and most strictly to enforce them within his own lodge.

3. No brother shall continue in the office of master for more than two years in succession, unless by a dispensation, which may be granted

by the grand master or the provincial grand master in cases of real necessity; but he may be again elected after he has been out of that office one year. This regulation shall not extend to a prince of the blood royal appointing a deputy, but it shall to such deputy.

4. The master and wardens of a lodge are enjoined to visit other lodges as often as they conveniently can; in order that the same usages and customs may be observed throughout the craft, and a good understanding be thereby cultivated amongst free-masons.

5. The master is responsible for the due observance of the laws relating to private lodges, and is bound to produce all books, minutes, and accounts, when required by any lawful authority.

6. If the master should die, be removed, or be incapable of discharging the duties of his office, the senior warden, and in the absence of the senior warden, the junior warden, and in the absence of both wardens then the immediate past master, or in his absence the senior past master, shall act as master, in summoning the lodge, until the next election of officers. In the master's absence, the immediate past master, or if he be absent the senior past master of the lodge pre-

sent, shall take the chair. If neither the past master nor any past master of the lodge be present, then the senior warden, or in his absence the junior warden, shall rule the lodge.

7. The master and wardens of every lodge in the London district shall, within one month after appointment in each year, respectively sign their names in a book, at the office of the grand secretary.

8. The master and wardens of every lodge shall attend the grand master or his deputy, or the provincial grand master or his deputy, or any board or committee authorized by the grand lodge; and produce the warrant, minutes, and books, of the lodge, when summoned so to do, under pain of suspension, and being reported to the next grand lodge.

9. The wardens or officers of a lodge cannot be removed, unless for a cause which appears to the lodge to be sufficient; but the master, if he be dissatisfied with the conduct of any of his officers, may lay the cause of complaint before the lodge; and if it shall appear, to the majority of the brethren present, that the complaint be well founded, he shall have power to displace such officer, and to nominate another.

Of MEMBERS *and their* DUTY.

1. No brother shall be admitted a member of a lodge, unless the laws of the craft, relating to the proposing and admitting of candidates, shall have been strictly complied with. (See Proposing Members.)

2. A brother who has been concerned in making masons clandestinely, or at a lodge which is not a regular lodge, or for small and unworthy considerations, or who may assist in forming a new lodge without the grand master's authority, shall not be admitted as a member, nor even as a visitor, into any regular lodge, nor partake of the general charity or other masonic privilege, till he make due submission, and obtain grace.

3. No brother shall presume to print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, the proceedings of any lodge, or any part thereof, or the names of the persons present at such lodge, without the direction of the grand master, or provincial grand master, under pain of being expelled from the order.

This law is not to extend to the writing, printing, or publishing, of any notice or summons, issued to the members of a lodge, by the autho-

rity of the master, or the proceedings of any festival or public meeting at which persons not masons are permitted to be present.

5. The majority of the members present at any lodge duly summoned have an undoubted right to regulate their own proceedings, provided that they are consistent with the general laws and regulations of the craft; no member, therefore, shall be permitted to enter in the minute book of his lodge a protest against any resolution or proceeding which may have taken place, unless it shall appear to him to be contrary to the laws and usages of the craft, and for the purpose of complaining or appealing to a higher masonic authority.

6. If any member shall be excluded from his lodge, or shall withdraw himself from it, without having complied with its by-laws, or with the general regulations of the craft, he shall not be eligible to any other lodge, until that lodge shall have been made acquainted with his former neglect, so that the brethren may be enabled to exercise their discretion as to his admission. Whenever a member of any lodge shall resign, or shall be excluded, or whenever, at a future time, he may require it, he shall be furnished with a certificate, stating the circumstances under

which he left the lodge; and such certificate is to be produced to any other lodge of which he is proposed to be admitted a member, previous to the ballot being taken.

7. All differences between or complaints of members, that cannot be accommodated privately or in some regular lodge, shall be reduced into writing and delivered to the grand secretary, who shall lay them before the grand master, or the board of general purposes, or committee appointed by the grand lodge, or to the provincial master if there be one. When all parties shall have been summoned to attend thereon, and the case shall have been investigated, such order and adjudication may be made as shall be authorised by the laws and regulations of masonry.

8. A mason offending against any law or regulation of the craft, to the breach of which no specific penalty is attached, shall, at the discretion of the grand lodge, or any of its delegated authorities, or of a provincial grand master, be subject to admonition, fine, or suspension.

If fine be the punishment awarded, it shall be, for the first offence, not less than one pound nor more than five pounds; for a second offence of a similar nature, within three years, it shall be not

less than two nor more than ten pounds; and if a brother shall refuse to pay the fine, or be guilty of a third offence within three years of the second offence, he shall be liable to expulsion from the craft.

All fines levied shall be applied to the general fund of charity.

Of PROPOSING MEMBERS.

Great discredit and injury having been brought upon our antient and honourable fraternity from admitting members and receiving candidates, without due notice being given, or inquiry made into their characters and qualifications; and, also, from the passing and raising of masons without due instructions in the respective degrees, it is determined that, in future, a violation or neglect of any of the following laws shall subject the lodge offending to erasure, because no emergency can be allowed as a justification.*

1. No brother shall be admitted a member of a lodge without a regular proposition in open lodge, nor until his name, occupation, and place of abode, as well as the name and number of the lodge of

* *A dispensation cannot in any case be granted.*

which he is or was last a member, or in which he was initiated, shall have been sent to all the members in the summons for the next stated lodge meeting; at which meeting the brother's grand lodge certificate, and also the certificate of his former lodge is to be produced, and the decision of the brethren ascertained by ballot. When a lodge has ceased to meet, any former member thereof shall be eligible to be proposed and admitted a member of another lodge, on producing a certificate from the grand secretary, stating the fact and specifying whether the brother has been registered and his quarterage duly paid.

2. No person shall be made a mason without a regular proposition at one lodge, and a ballot at the next regular stated lodge; nor until his name, addition or profession, and place of abode, shall have been sent to all the members in the summons.

In cases of emergency, the following alteration, as to the mode of proposing a candidate, is allowed. Any two members of a lodge may transmit in writing to the master the name, &c. of any candidate whom they may wish to propose, and the circumstances which cause the emergency; and the master, if the emergency be proper, shall notify the said recommendation to every member of his lodge, stating the name, age, addition or profession, and place of

abode, of the candidate; and may, at the same time, summon a lodge to meet at a period of not less than seven days from the issuing of the summons, for the purpose of balloting for the candidate; and, if the candidate be then approved, he may be initiated into the first degree of masonry. The master shall, previous to the ballot being taken, cause the said proposition, and the emergency stated, to be recorded in the minute-book of the lodge.

3. No man shall be made a mason in any lodge under the age of twenty-one years, unless by dispensation from the grand master, or provincial grand master. Every candidate must be a free man, and his own master, and, at the time of initiation, be known to be in reputable circumstances. He should be a lover of the liberal arts and sciences, and have made some progress in one or other of them; and he must, previous to his initiation, subscribe his name at full length, to a declaration of the following import,* viz.

To the worshipful master, wardens, officers, and members of the lodge of
No.

I, being free by birth, and of the full

* *Any individual who cannot write is consequently ineligible to be admitted into the order.*

age of twenty-one years, do declare, that, unbiassed by the improper solicitation of friends, and uninfluenced by mercenary or other unworthy motive, I freely and voluntarily offer myself a candidate for the mysteries of masonry; that I am prompted by a favourable opinion conceived of the institution, and a desire of knowledge; and that I will cheerfully conform to all the antient usages and established customs of the order. Witness my hand, this day of

Witness

4. No person can be made a mason in, or admitted a member of a lodge, if, on the ballot, three black balls appear against him. Some lodges wish for no such indulgence, but require the unanimous consent of the members present; some admit one black ball, some two; the by-laws of each lodge must, therefore, guide them in this respect; but if there be three black balls such person cannot, on any pretence, be admitted.

5. Every candidate shall, on his initiation, solemnly promise to submit to the constitutions, and to conform to all the usages and regulations of the craft, intimated to him in time and place convenient.

Of the LODGE-SEAL.

Every private lodge should have a masonic seal, to be affixed to all documents proper to be issued.

An impression of the seal is to be sent to the grand secretary, and, also, by a country lodge, to the provincial grand master; and whenever changed, an impression of the new seal shall, in like manner, be transmitted.

LODGES *of* INSTRUCTION.

1. No general lodge of instruction shall be holden unless under the sanction of a regular warranted lodge, or by the special license and authority of the grand master. The lodge giving its sanction, and the brethren to whom such license is granted, shall be answerable for the proceedings of such lodge of instruction, and responsible that the mode of working there adopted has received the sanction of the grand lodge.

Notice of the times and places of meeting of the lodges of instruction, within the London district, shall be given to the grand secretary.

2. Lodges of instruction shall keep a minute of all brethren present at each meeting and of brethren appointed to hold office, and such minutes shall be produced when called for by the grand master, board of general purposes, or lodge granting the sanction, and the minutes shall be submitted to the worshipful master of the lodge giving its sanction.

3. If a lodge which has given its sanction for a lodge of instruction being held under its warrant shall see fit, it may at any regular meeting withdraw that sanction by a resolution of the lodge, to be communicated to the lodge of instruction. Provided notice of the intention to withdraw the sanction be inserted in the summons for that meeting.

Of VISITORS.

1. No visitor shall be admitted into a lodge, unless he be personally known, recommended, or well vouched for, after due examination by one of the brethren present; and during his continuance in the lodge he must be subject to the by-laws of the lodge. The master of the

lodge is particularly bound to enforce these regulations.

3. A brother, who is not a subscribing member to some lodge, shall not be permitted to visit any one lodge in the town or place where he resides more than once during his secession from the craft.

Of CERTIFICATES.

1. Every brother shall be entitled to a grand lodge certificate, immediately upon his being registered in the books of the grand lodge, for which certificate the lodge shall pay six shillings and sixpence. Each lodge, therefore, when it makes a return of the masons whom it has initiated, shall, in addition to the register fee, make a remittance of the money for the certificates, which may either be taken out of the initiation fee, or be charged separately to the brothers for whom the certificates are obtained, at the discretion of the lodge.

2. Every brother to whom a grand lodge certificate is granted must sign his name in the margin thereof, or it will not be valid.

3. No brother shall obtain a grand lodge certificate if he shall have been admitted to more than one degree of masonry on the same day, or at a shorter interval than one month from his receiving a previous degree.

Every return, or other document upon which a grand lodge certificate is to be issued, must specify not only the date of initiation, but also the days on which the brother was advanced to the second and third degrees, as the case may be.

4. All applications for grand lodge certificates must be made to the grand secretary; and if the name of the brother wishing for the certificate has not previously been registered, the money payable on registration must be transmitted at the same time; as no certificate can, on any account, be issued until such money has been paid.

5. A brother, who shall have obtained a grand lodge certificate of the first or second degree will, after he has advanced to a superior degree, be entitled to exchange such certificate for one of the superior degree without any additional expense.

6. No lodge shall grant a private lodge certificate to a brother, except for the purpose of enabling him to obtain a grand lodge certificate, (in which case such certificate shall be speci-

fically addressed to the grand secretary); and except also such certificates as may be required by the laws of the grand lodge, or called for by any of its boards or committees. Nor shall a lodge, under any pretence, make a charge for a private lodge certificate.

Of REMOVAL *of* LODGES.

ANY lodge may be removed from one house to another, within the same town or place, at the discretion of its members; but, in order to prevent disputes, and to ascertain how this power is to be exercised, it is declared, that the following regulations must be strictly complied with.

1. No lodge shall be removed without the master's knowledge, nor shall any motion for removal be made in the master's absence; but, if the motion be regularly made and seconded, the master shall order summonses to be sent to every member, specifying the business and appointing a day for hearing and deciding the question; such day of meeting to be at least one week after the issuing of the summonses. The determination shall then be made by the majority, provided the master be one of that majority; but, if he be against removing, the lodge shall not be

removed, unless the majority consist of two-thirds of the members present.

If the master should refuse to issue the summonses, either of the wardens may do it; and if the master neglect to attend on the day fixed, the wardens may preside in determining the question, in the manner prescribed; but they shall not, in the master's absence, enter upon any other business than what is particularly mentioned in the summons.

2. If the meeting of a lodge at its usual place should, by any circumstance, be rendered impossible or improper, the master may appoint any other place for the meeting, and consult his brethren on the occasion as to the particular case, and whether a permanent removal may be expedient.

3. When any lodge shall have resolved to remove, the master or warden shall forthwith send a copy of the minutes of the lodge for such removal to the grand secretary, or to the provincial grand master or his deputy, that it may be ascertained whether the above law has been strictly complied with, and that the removal may be duly recorded.

4. No lodge can be removed from one town or

place to another, nor the constitution transferred, without the consent of the grand master or of the provincial grand master.

Of PUBLIC PROCESSIONS.

1. No masonic funeral or other public procession shall, on any pretence, be allowed, without the license of the grand master or provincial grand master.

2. If any brother shall attend as a mason, clothed in any of the jewels or badges of the craft, at any funeral or public procession, without the permission of the grand master, or provincial grand master, he shall be rendered incapable of ever being an officer of a lodge, and also be excluded the benefit of the general charity. And if any lodge shall so offend, it shall stand suspended until the grand lodge shall determine thereon.

Of TYLERS.

1. THE tylers are to be chosen by the members of the lodge, and may at any time be removed, for cause deemed sufficient by a majority

of the brethren present, at a regular meeting of the lodge.

2. If any tyler, without the license of the grand master or his deputy, shall attend at any masonic funeral or other public procession, or shall officiate or attend at any meeting or pretended lodge of masons, not being regularly constituted and not acknowledging the authority of the grand master or not conforming to the laws of the grand lodge, he shall thereby be rendered incapable of ever after being a tyler, or attendant on a lodge, and shall be excluded the benefit of the general charity.

Of APPEAL.

As the grand lodge, when congregated, is a representation of every individual member of the fraternity, it necessarily possesses a supreme superintending authority, and the power of finally deciding on every case which concerns the interest of the craft. Any lodge or brother, therefore, who may feel aggrieved by the decision of any other masonic authority or jurisdiction, may appeal to the grand lodge against such decision. The appeal must be made in writing, specifying

the particular grievance complained of, and be transmitted to the grand secretary. A notice and copy of the appeal must also be sent by the appellant to the party against whose decision the appeal is made.

All appeals must be made in proper and decent language; no others will be received.

Of the AUDIT COMMITTEE.

A committee, consisting of the grand officers of the year and twenty-four masters of lodges in the London district, to be taken by rotation, shall meet between the quarterly communications in December and March, for the purpose of examining and auditing the grand treasurer's accounts for the preceding year, and making a report thereon to the grand lodge.

Of the FUND *of* MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.

1. THE fund appropriated to the object of masonic benevolence shall not be infringed on for any purpose, but shall be kept strictly and solely devoted to charity.

2. The distribution and application of this

charitable fund shall be monthly; for which purpose a committee or lodge of benevolence shall be holden on the last Wednesday of every month.* This lodge shall consist of all the present and past grand officers, and all actual masters of lodges. If the actual master of the year of any lodge cannot attend, the immediate past master may supply his place; should that brother be unable to attend, some other past master of such lodge may act for him; but in every case the past master must be a subscribing member of that lodge. The brother presiding shall be bound strictly to enforce all the regulations of the craft, respecting the distribution of this fund, and shall be satisfied, before any petition be read, that all the required formalities have been complied with. Three grand officers shall be specially summoned for each meeting, by the choice and direction of the grand master, or pro grand master, or his deputy, not by rotation, but by discretion; which three grand officers shall act as the master and wardens. If either be absent the brother senior in rank then present shall supply his place.

The members shall not be subject to canvass or previous solicitation, but shall have their

* Except in the month of April, when it meets on the Thursday NEXT AFTER the last Wednesday.

minds free from prejudice, to decide on the merits of each case with the impartiality and purity of masonic feeling. If it shall appear that this rule has been wilfully transgressed the consideration of the case of the brother on whose behalf the canvass or solicitation has been made, shall be deferred for the space of three months; and no member shall at any time vote upon the petition of any person, for whom he may have been canvassed, or to whom he is related, or who is a member of the lodge to which he himself belongs; though such member may be heard on the merits of the petition, and must then withdraw. If any master of a lodge shall canvass or otherwise solicit on behalf of a petitioner, such master shall be rendered incapable of attending as a member of the lodge of benevolence for twelve months.

3. No master shall be a member of the lodge of benevolence if his lodge have neglected to contribute to the funds of the grand lodge during the preceding twelve months.

4. Applications for relief must be by petition, stating the name, occupation, place of abode, and present circumstances of the petitioner; together with the name and number of the lodge in which he was initiated, and the time when he was made

a mason. The applicant, unless disabled by disease or accident, must sign his name to the petition.

5. To every petition must be added a recommendation, signed in open lodge, by the master, wardens, and a majority of the members then present, to which the petitioner does or did belong, or from some other contributing lodge, certifying (see the form at the end) that they have known him to have been in reputable, or at least tolerable, circumstances, and that he has been not less than two years a subscribing member to a regular lodge, with such other observations as they may think proper; and the master or one of the wardens, or some member of the lodge, except it be a country petition, shall attend the committee, to speak to the truth of the statement set forth in the petition, and to certify that the signatures thereto are genuine.

6. No persons shall receive the benefit of this fund, but those who have been regularly initiated in a warranted lodge, who have paid the full consideration-fee, who have been registered in the books of the grand lodge, and who have continued members of a contributing lodge for at least two years, and have, during that period, paid their quarterly dues to the fund of benevolence.

The limitation of two years, however, does not apply to the cases of shipwreck or capture at sea, loss by fire, or breaking or dislocating a limb, fully attested and proved.

Secretaries who are by their lodges exempted from the payment of subscription shall not thereby be disqualified from obtaining assistance from the fund of benevolence in case of need, but shall be considered as subscribing members of their lodges, their services being equivalent to subscription, provided their dues to the grand lodge have been duly paid.

7. If it shall be satisfactorily proved that any petitioning brother has paid to his lodge the full fees, including the register fee, and also two years' quarterage, but that the lodge has neglected to register such brother or transmit the dues to the grand lodge, the committee may relieve the brother and at the same time transmit the case and the proof adduced to the board of general purposes, that such lodge may be rigorously proceeded against for withholding monies which are the property of the grand lodge.

8. No petition for relief shall be presented to the committee, unless it has been left with the grand secretary three days at least previously to their meeting.

9. No petition shall be read, unless the petitioner attend the committee in person; except in case of sickness, lameness, imprisonment, or residence in the country, beyond the London district.

10. A brother, who has been once relieved, cannot petition a second time within one year.

11. The committee may order the payment of any sum not exceeding ten pounds towards the relief of a distressed brother, whom they may think a proper object.

12. The committee may also grant any sum, not exceeding five pounds, towards the relief of the indigent widow or orphan children of a deceased mason who would himself have been qualified to receive assistance; or of a brother who shall have died within two years from the period of his initiation, or of his having joined an English lodge from a foreign lodge, and who shall have continued a subscribing member to the time of his decease; provided the application be made to the committee within nine months after the death of the husband or father, and that proper certificates and testimonials be produced. Should there be children totally depen-

dant on the widow, the grant may, at the discretion of the committee, be extended to any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

13. When the petition of the widow or children of a deceased mason shall be presented to the lodge of benevolence, it shall be ascertained whether the husband or father had received a certificate from the grand lodge or from his private lodge; and, if he had received such certificates, they shall be deposited with the grand secretary, or it shall be satisfactorily proved that they are lost, previously to such petition being taken into consideration.

14. If cases of extraordinary distress should occur, in which the sum of ten pounds does not appear sufficient to afford adequate relief, the committee shall refer such cases to the most worshipful grand master, who may grant any sum which they shall recommend, not exceeding twenty pounds.

15. Brethren under the constitution of the grand lodges of Scotland and Ireland, as well as of foreign grand lodges, may be relieved, on the production of certificates from their respective grand lodges or other sufficient certificates and testimonials to the satisfaction of the lodge of

benevolence, and satisfactory proof of their identity and distress.

16. These laws and regulations shall be read by the grand secretary previous to the committee entering on any business; and the master in the chair shall not, on any pretence whatever, allow any part of them to be dispensed with or infringed.

To prevent mistakes in the recommendation of petitions, the following form is proposed; which, however, may be altered as circumstances require.

We, the undersigned, being the master, wardens, and majority of the members present, in open lodge assembled, of lodge No. called
and held at
this day of 18
do hereby certify, that the within-named petitioner hath been a regular contributing member of this lodge, for the space of
years; and that we have known him in reputable circumstances, and do therefore recommend him to the Lodge of Benevolence for relief, having satisfactory grounds for believing the allegations set forth in his petition to be true.

Of the BOARD *of* GENERAL PURPOSES.

1. This board shall consist of the grand master, pro grand master, deputy grand master, and the grand wardens of the year, a president and twenty-four other members. The president and ten of such other members shall be annually nominated by the grand master, at the quarterly grand lodge in June; and the grand lodge shall, on the same day, elect the remaining fourteen members from among the actual masters and past masters of lodges. Not more than seven past masters are to be so elected, nor can a master and past master or more than one past master of the same lodge be elected on the same board: one-third of the members, at least, must go out of office annually. From among its members the board shall elect a vice-president.

2. The masters and past masters are to be elected by ballot, and for that purpose the names of the several brethren intended to be put in nomination are to be delivered in writing at the general committee preceding the grand lodge in June, in order that all the names so to be proposed may be printed in a list, a copy of which shall be delivered to each member of the grand lodge on his entrance to the hall. The balloting lists having been delivered to the mem-

bers of the grand lodge are to be collected by scrutineers to be appointed for that purpose, and are not to be signed.

Four scrutineers are to be elected at the general committee previous to the grand lodge in June, and four other scrutineers are to be nominated by the grand master or presiding officer at that grand lodge. These eight scrutineers are to collect the lists from the brethren to whom they have been delivered, and shall solemnly pledge themselves to make a correct report under their hands of the result of the ballot. They shall then retire, and having ascertained the numbers for the respective candidates, shall present the report in grand lodge.

3. Should the president and vice-president be absent, the grand officer highest in rank and seniority shall preside.

4. This board shall meet on the fourth Tuesday in every month, at three o'clock precisely. It may also be convened at other times, whenever business requires, by command of the grand master, or by the authority of the president.

5. Five members shall constitute a board and proceed to business, except in the decision of masonic complaints, for which purpose at least seven members must be present. All questions

shall be decided by a majority of votes: the presiding officer, in case of equality, having a second vote.

6. The board has authority to hear and determine all subjects of masonic complaint or irregularity respecting lodges or individual masons, when regularly brought before it, and generally to take cognizance of all matters relating to the craft. It may proceed to suspension, admonition, or fine, according to the laws of the society; and its decision shall be final, unless an appeal be made to the grand lodge. But, should any case be of so flagrant a nature as to require the erasure of a lodge or the expulsion of a brother, the board shall make a special report thereon to the grand lodge.

7. This board shall also have charge of the finances of the grand lodge, and see that no unnecessary or improvident expenditure take place.

8. The board shall have full power to inspect all the books and papers relating to the accounts of the grand lodge, and to give orders for the correct arrangement of them; and also to summon the grand treasurer, grand registrar, grand secretary, or other brother, having possession of any papers, documents, or accounts belonging

to the grand lodge, and to give such orders as may be necessary for the execution of their functions.

9. The board shall examine all demands upon the grand lodge, and, if found to be correct, shall order the grand treasurer to discharge them.

10. At the board next following the close of each quarter the account of receipts and disbursements for the last quarter shall be balanced. This account, together with a list of the contributions, shall be printed and transmitted to each lodge with the next quarterly communication.

11. At the meeting immediately after the 31st day of December in each year, the board shall investigate the accounts of the grand lodge for the last year and prepare them for the audit committee; and shall, at the quarterly communication in March, state the amount of receipts and expenditure under their respective heads for such year, together with the amount of the property belonging to the grand lodge in the public funds or elsewhere; and generally do all such matters as may be necessary to give the grand lodge full information respecting the receipt and application of its funds. An abstract of this report shall be transmitted to every lodge, as directed by the preceding article.

12. The board may appoint sub-committees from among its members, for specific purposes, who must report to the board.

13. The board may summon any lodge or brother to attend them, and to produce the warrant, books, papers, or accounts of the lodge, or the certificate of the brother. If such lodge or brother do not comply or give sufficient reasons for non-compliance, a peremptory summons shall issue; and, in case of contumacy, the lodge or brother shall be suspended and the proceeding notified to the grand lodge.

14. No recommendation, petition, or representation of any kind shall be received by the board, from any lodge or brother, unless it be in writing, and signed by the person or persons addressing the board.

15. The members of the board shall be in masonic clothing when they proceed to the investigation of any charge or complaint, or to the examination of witnesses.

16. When the board has investigated and decided on any case, which, in its judgment, requires admonition, fine, or suspension, the fact alleged as the offence shall be fully stated in the minutes, shall be declared to have been proved,

the law relating to the offence (if particularly provided against) quoted, and the decision recorded and then acted upon.

17. This board is to have the direction of every thing relating to the buildings and furniture of the grand lodge, and may suggest any alterations or improvements. It is to cause the necessary preparations to be made for the meetings of the grand lodge as well as for the days of festival, public ceremonies, &c. and to take care that arrangements be made with the master of the tavern for the proper accommodation of the boards or committees appointed by the grand lodge, and of the private lodges meeting at Freemasons' Tavern. It shall also give orders for all the usual and ordinary articles, which may be requisite for the grand lodge; but no extraordinary expenses of any kind shall be incurred without the previous sanction of the grand lodge.

18. The board shall also have the care and regulation of all the concerns of the grand lodge, including finance, and shall conduct the correspondence between the grand lodge and its subordinate lodges and brethren, and also the communications with sister grand lodges and brethren of eminence and distinction throughout the world.

19. The board may recommend to the grand lodge whatever it shall deem necessary or advantageous to the welfare and good government of the craft, and may originate plans for the better regulation of the grand lodge and the arrangement of its general transactions.

20. All communications from the board to the grand master, grand lodge, other boards, or committees, or any private lodge, or brother, shall be made in writing.

21. The board shall proceed to the consideration of any special matter which may be referred to it by the grand master or the grand lodge in preference to other business.

22. All resolutions and transactions of the board shall be entered in the minute-book by the secretary, read before the board adjourns, and signed by the presiding officer for the time being.

Of CONTRIBUTIONS *and other* PAYMENTS.

EVERY brother, on his appointment or re-appointment to either of the following offices, shall pay towards the fund for general purposes :

The pro grand master.....*Ten guineas.*
The deputy grand master .....*Ten guineas.*
Grand warden.....*Eight guineas.*
Grand treasurer .....*Five guineas.*
Grand registrar .....*Three guineas.*
Grand secretary ....*Three guineas.*
Grand deacon .. ..*Three guineas.*
Grand director of ceremonies....*Two guineas.*
Grand assistant director of ceremonies .....*Two guineas.*
Grand superintendant of works ..*Two guineas.*
Grand sword bearer.....*Two guineas.*

The pro grand master, deputy grand master, grand warden, grand treasurer, grand registrar, or grand secretary, not having served the office of grand steward, shall each pay, on his first nomination, an additional sum of twenty guineas, to the fund of benevolence, and the grand deacons ten guineas each.

A provincial grand master shall pay three guineas for his patent, and twenty guineas to the fund of general purposes; and if he have not served the office of grand steward, an additional twenty guineas to the fund of benevolence. The twenty guineas to the fund of benevolence is not, however, to be paid by a provincial grand master appointed to a colonial or foreign

district, provided the brother be a resident in such district.

A deputy provincial grand master shall pay two guineas for registering his name in the books of the grand lodge.

Granting a new warrant, five guineas; a warrant of confirmation, two guineas.

Grand lodge certificates, six shillings and six-pence.

Registering fee for a mason made within the London district, one guinea; for a mason made in a country, foreign, or military lodge, ten shillings and six-pence; for a brother joining a lodge in the London district, he having been initiated in another lodge, five shillings; and for a brother so joining a country, foreign, or military lodge, two shillings and six-pence.

Every member of each lodge within the London district shall pay, toward the fund for masonic benevolence, one shilling per quarter, or four shillings per annum; and every member of each country and military lodge, six-pence per quarter, or two shillings per annum.

Of REGALIA.

THE following masonic clothing and insignia shall be worn by the craft; and no brother shall, on any pretence, be admitted into the grand lodge, or any subordinate lodge, without his proper clothing.

No honorary or other jewel or emblem shall be worn in the grand lodge or any subordinate lodge which shall not appertain to or be consistent with those degrees which are recognised and acknowledged by and are under the controul of the grand lodge.

JEWELS.

The Grand Master, The compasses extended to 45°, with the segment of a circle at the points and a gold plate included, on which is to be represented an eye irradiated within a triangle also irradiated.

The Pro Grand Master, The same.

Past Grand Masters, and Past Pro Grand Masters, A similar jewel, without the gold plate.

Deputy Grand Master,.... The compasses and square united, with a five-pointed star in the centre.

Past Deputy Grand Masters, The compasses and square only.

Senior Grand Warden, ..The level.
Junior Grand Warden, ..The plumb.
Grand Chaplains, ...A book, within a triangle.
Grand Treasurer, ...A chased key.
Grand Registrar, ...A scroll, with seal appended.
Grand Secretary, ...Cross pens, with a tie.
Grand Deacons, ...Dove and OliveBranch.
Grand Superintendant of Works, A semicircular protractor.
Grand Director of Ceremonies, Cross rods.
Assistant Ditto, ...Ditto.
Grand Sword Bearer, ..Cross swords.
Grand Organist, ...A lyre.
Grand Pursuivant, ...Arms of the grand lodge with rod and sword crossed.

The jewels of the grand chaplain, treasurer, registrar, secretary, deacons, superintendant of works, director of ceremonies and assistant director of ceremonies, sword-bearer, organist, and pursuivant, are to be within a wreath composed of a sprig of acacia and an ear of corn.

The jewel of a grand steward of the united grand lodge is—A cornucopia between the legs of a pair of compasses extended upon an irradiated gold plate, within a circle, on which is

engraven, " United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England."

Past Grand Steward, ... The same device on crimson enamel instead of the irradiated gold plate, but of smaller size, to be worn on the breast.

Provincial Grand Master, The compasses and square, with a five-pointed star in the centre.

Prov. Dep. Grand Master, The square.

All other Officers of Provincial Grand Lodges, Jewels of the same description as those worn by the officers of the grand lodge.

Provincial Grand Stewards, Jewels similar to those worn by the stewards of the grand lodge.

The jewels of the provincial grand master and other provincial grand officers and provincial stewards are to be placed within a circle, on which the name of the province is to be engraven.

All past grand officers and past provincial grand officers may wear the jewel of their respective offices on a blue enamelled oval medal.

All the above jewels to be gold or gilt.

Masters of Lodges, The square.
Past Masters, ...The square and the diagram of the 47th prop. 1st B. of Euclid, engraven on a silver plate, pendent within it.
Senior Warden, ...The level.
Junior Warden, ...The plumb.
Treasurer, ...The key.
Secretary, ...The cross pens.
Deacons, ...The dove.
Inner Guard, ...Cross swords.
Tyler, ...The sword.

The above jewels to be in silver, except those of the officers of the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 2, and of the British Lodge, No. 8, which are golden or gilt. The collars to be light blue ribbon, four inches broad: if silver chain be used, it must be placed over the light-blue ribbon.

In the grand lodge and at great ceremonials and festivals, where the grand officers appear in their official capacities, the actual grand officers wear chains of gold, or metal gilt, instead of

collars; but upon all other occasions collars of ribbon, garter blue four inches broad, embroidered or plain.

Past grand officers of the Grand Lodge of England are, in the grand lodge, or at any great ceremonials or festival, to wear embroidered collars, and in private lodges collars either embroidered or plain.

Patterns of the chains and collars are given in the Appendix.

The collar of a provincial grand master is of garter-blue, four inches broad, with narrow edging of gold lace, and ornamented in the centre with a pomegranate embroidered in gold; but, being always in function, provincial grand masters may wear chains of gold or metal gilt in the grand lodge and in their provincial meetings, or when officially present at any lodge in their respective districts or provinces, or when visiting any provincial grand lodge.

The grand stewards of the year wear collars of crimson ribbon four inches broad.

Deputy provincial grand masters and other subordinate provincial grand officers, present and past, wear collars of ribbon garter-blue, four inches broad, with narrow edging of gold lace or cord, or plain, except in the united grand lodge, in which they must wear their collars and jewels of the lodges and offices respectively, in right of

which they attend as members of the grand lodge. Provincial grand stewards, during their period of office only, wear collars of crimson ribbon two and a half inches broad.

APRONS.

Entered Apprentice,—A plain white lamb skin, from fourteen to sixteen inches wide, twelve to fourteen inches deep, square at bottom, and without ornament; white strings.

Fellow Craft,—A plain white lamb skin, similar to that of the entered apprentice, with the addition only of two sky-blue rosettes at the bottom.

Master Mason;—The same, with sky-blue lining and edging, one and a half inch deep, and an additional rosette on the fall or flap, and silver tassels.—No other colour or ornament shall be allowed except to officers and past officers of lodges, who may have the emblems of their offices in silver or white in the centre of the apron; and except as to the members of the Prince of Wales' lodge, No. 324, who are allowed to wear a narrow internal border of garter-blue in their aprons.

Grand Stewards, present and past,—Aprons of the same dimensions, lined with crimson, edging of the same colour three and a half inches, and silver tassels.—Provincial grand stewards, while in office, the same, except

that the edging is only two inches wide.—The collars of the grand stewards' lodge to be crimson ribbon, four inches broad.

Grand Officers of the United Grand Lodge, present and past,—Aprons of the same dimensions, lined with garter-blue, edging three and a half inches, ornamented with gold, and blue strings, and they may have the emblems of their offices, in gold or blue, in the centre.

Provincial Grand Officers, present and past,—Aprons of the same dimensions lined with garter-blue, and ornamented with gold and with blue strings; they must have the emblems of their offices in gold or blue in the centre within a double circle, in the margin of which must be inserted the name of the province. The garter-blue edging to the aprons must not exceed two inches in width.

The apron of the deputy grand master to have the emblem of his office in gold embroidery in the centre, and the pomegranate and lotus alternately embroidered in gold on the edging.

The apron of the grand master is ornamented with the blazing sun embroidered in gold in the centre, on the edging the pomegranate and lotus with the seven eared wheat at each corner, and also on the fall; all in gold embroidery; the fringe of gold bullion.

The apron of the pro grand master the same.

The masters and past masters of lodges to wear, in lieu and in the places of the three rosettes on the master mason's apron, perpendicular lines upon horizontal lines, thereby forming three several sets of two right angles; the length of the horizontal lines to be two inches and a half each, and of the perpendicular lines one inch; these emblems to be of ribbon, half an inch broad, and of the same colour as the lining and edging of the apron. If grand officers, similar emblems, of garter-blue or gold.

Of CONSTITUTING *a* NEW LODGE.

Every application for a warrant to hold a new lodge must be by petition to the grand master, signed by at least seven regularly registered masons; and the lodges to which they formerly belonged must be specified. The petition must be recommended by the officers of some regular lodge and be transmitted to the grand secretary, unless there be a provincial grand master of the district or province in which the lodge is proposed to be holden, in which case it is to be sent to him, or to his deputy, who is to forward it, with his recommendation or opinion thereon for the grand master. If the prayer of the petition be granted, the provincial grand master may issue a dispensation, authorising the brethren to meet as a lodge, until a

warrant of constitution shall be signed by the grand master.

The following is the form of the petition.

"To the M. W. Grand Master of the United Fraternity of Antient Free and Accepted Masons of England:

"We, the undersigned, being regular registered masons of the lodges mentioned against our respective names, having the prosperity of the craft at heart, are anxious to exert our best endeavours to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of the art; and, for the conveniency of our respective dwellings and other good reasons, we are desirous of forming a new lodge, to be named . In consequence of this desire, we pray for a warrant of constitution, empowering us to meet as a regular lodge, at on the of every month, and there to discharge the duties of masonry, in a constitutional manner, according to the forms of the order and the laws of the grand lodge: and we have nominated and do recommend brother [A. B.] to be the first master, brother [C. D.] to be the first senior warden, and brother [E. F.] to be the first junior warden, of the said lodge. The prayer of this petition being granted, we promise strict obedience to the commands of the grand master and the laws and regulations of the grand lodge."

In order to avoid irregularities, every new lodge should be solemnly constituted by the grand master, with his deputy and wardens; or, in the absence of the grand master, by his deputy, who shall choose some master of a lodge to assist him. If the deputy be absent, the grand master may appoint some other grand officer or master of a lodge to act as deputy pro tempore.

The following is the manner of constituting a new lodge, as practised by his Grace the Duke of Wharton, when grand master, in the year 1722, according to the antient usages of masons.

A lodge is duly formed; and, after prayer, an ode in honour of masonry is sung. The grand master is then informed, by the secretary, that the brethren present desire to be formed into a new lodge, &c. &c. The petition, the dispensation, and the warrant or charter of constitution, are now read. The minutes of the lodge, while under dispensation, are likewise read; and, being approved, are declared regular and valid, and signed by the grand master. The grand master then inquires if the brethren approve of the officers who are nominated in the warrant to preside over them. This being signified in masonic form, an oration on the nature and design of the institution is delivered. The lodge is then consecrated, according to ceremonies proper and usual on those occasions, but not proper to be

written, and the grand master constitutes the lodge in antient form.

The candidates, or the new master and wardens, being yet among the brethren, the grand master asks his deputy, if he hath examined them, and found the candidate master well skilled in the noble science and the royal art, and duly instructed in our mysteries, &c. The deputy answering in the affirmative, he shall (by the grand master's order) take the candidate from among his fellows, and present him to the grand master; saying, " most worshipful grand master, I present this my worthy brother to be installed master of the lodge, whom I know to be of good morals and great skill, true and trusty, and a lover of the whole fraternity, wheresoever dispersed over the face of the earth."

Then the grand master, placing the candidate on his left hand, having asked and obtained the unanimous consent of all the brethren, shall say: " I appoint you the master of this lodge, not doubting your capacity and care to preserve the cement of the lodge," &c. with some other expressions that are proper and usual on that occasion, but not proper to be written.

Upon this, the deputy shall rehearse the charges and regulations of a master, and the grand master shall ask the candidate, saying, " Do you submit to these charges and promise to uphold these regulations, as masters have done

in all ages?" The candidate signifying his cordial submission thereunto, the grand master shall, by certain significant ceremonies and antient usages, instal him, and present him with the constitutions, the lodge-book, and the instruments of his office, not altogether, but one after another; and, after each of them, the grand master, or his deputy, shall rehearse the short and pithy charge that is suitable to the thing presented.

After this, the members of this new lodge, bowing all together to the grand master, shall return him thanks, and immediately do their homage to their new master, and signify their promise of subjection and obedience to him, by the usual congratulation.

The deputy and the grand wardens, and any other brethren present, that are not members of the new lodge, shall next congratulate the new master; and he shall return his becoming acknowledgements to the grand master first, and to the rest in their order.

Then the grand master desires the new master to enter immediately upon the exercise of his office, in choosing his wardens: and the new master, calling forth the two brothers, presents them to the grand master, for his approbation, and to the new lodge for their consent. That being granted, the senior or junior grand warden, or some brother for him, shall rehearse the charges of wardens; and the candidates being solemnly

asked, by the new master, shall signify their submission thereunto.

Upon which, the new master, presenting them with the instruments of their office, shall, in due form, instal them in their proper places; and the brethren shall signify their obedience to the new wardens, by the usual congratulation. The other officers of the lodge are then appointed, and invested in antient form.

The lodge, being thus completely constituted, shall be registered in the grand master's book, and by his order notified to the other lodges.

Of PUBLIC CEREMONIES.

Ceremony of laying a Foundation-Stone, &c. by the M. W. Grand Master.

THE grand lodge having been opened, at a convenient place, and the necessary directions and instructions given, it is adjourned. The brethren being in their proper clothing and jewels, and wearing white gloves, the procession moves in the following order, *viz.*

Two tylers, with drawn swords.
Music.
Brethren, not members of any lodge, two and two.
The lodges according to their numbers;
Juniors going first.
Members of grand stewards' lodge.

Officers of grand stewards' lodge.

Architect, or builder, with the plans.

Grand Steward { A cornucopia with corn, borne by the master of a lodge. Two ewers with wine and oil, borne by masters of lodges. } Grand Steward

Grand pursuivant.

Grand organist.

Assistant grand director of ceremonies.

Grand director of ceremonies.

Grand superintendant of works, with the plate bearing the inscription.

Past grand sword bearers.

Past grand deacons.

Grand secretary, with book of constitutions, on a cushion.

Past grand registrars.

Grand registrar, with his bag.

Grand treasurer bearing a phial containing the coin to be deposited in the stone.

Past grand wardens.

Past provincial grand masters.

Provincial grand masters.

Past deputy grand masters.

Visitors of distinction.

The Corinthian light, borne by the master of a lodge.

The column of J. G.W. borne by the master of a lodge.

The J. G.W. with the plumb rule.

Grand Steward. { Banner of the grand lodge. } Grand Steward.

The Doric light, borne by the master of a lodge.

The column of S. G.W. borne by the master of a lodge.

The S.G.W. with the level.—The J. G. deacon.

Grand Steward. { The grand chaplain, bearing the sacred law on a cushion. } Grand Steward.

Deputy grand master, with square.

The Ionic light borne by the master of a lodge.

The pro grand master.

A past grand master, or other brother of eminence, bearing the mallet.

Grand Steward. { The standard of the grand master. } Grand Steward.

Grand sword bearer.

The most worshipful grand master.

The S. G. Deacon.

Two grand stewards.

Grand tyler.

Having arrived within a proper distance of the spot, the procession halts, the brethren open to the right and left and face inwards, so as to leave room for the grand master to pass up the centre, he being preceded by his standard, and sword bearer, the grand officers and brethren following in succession from the rear, so as to invert the order of procession. The grand master having arrived at his station, on a platform,

an ode is sung or music played (as previously arranged). The stone being prepared and the plate with the proper inscription, the upper part of the stone is raised, by an engine, the grand chaplain repeats a prayer. The inscription on the plate to be deposited in the stone will then be read, and the grand treasurer having, by the grand master's command, deposited on the plate various coins of the present reign, the cement is laid on the lower stone, and the upper one is let down slowly, solemn music playing. Being properly placed, the grand master descends to the stone, proves that it is properly adjusted, by the plumb rule, level, and square, which are successively delivered to him, by the junior grand warden, senior grand warden, and deputy grand master; after which, the architect or builder delivers to him the mallet, with which the grand master gives three knocks. The grand master then delivers to the architect or builder the several implements, for his use. The plan and elevation of the building are presented by the grand superintendant of the works, to the grand master, for his inspection, who, having approved them, delivers them to the architect, for his guidance. The grand master re-ascends the platform, music playing. An oration, suitable to the occasion, is delivered. Some money for the workmen is placed on the stone, by the grand treasurer.

If the building be for a charitable institution, a voluntary subscription is made, in aid of its funds.

The procession then returns to the place from which it set out, and the lodge is closed.

Of MASONIC FUNERALS.

No mason can be interred with the formalities of the order, unless it be at his own special request, nor unless he has been advanced to the degree of a master mason. When the wish of the deceased shall have been communicated to the master of the lodge of which he died a member, the master may apply to the grand master or provincial grand master for a dispensation.

A dispensation having been obtained, the master may invite other lodges to attend in form, but the whole ceremony, unless the grand master or his deputy, or the provincial grand master or his deputy, be present, must be under the direction of the master of the lodge to which the deceased belonged; and he is accountable for the regularity and conduct of the whole proceedings.

The lodges rank according to seniority, the junior preceding, (except the lodge to which the deceased belonged, which in every case is to go the last,) and each lodge forms one division.

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THE END.

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